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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, variable. Temp 20-11 (68-52). Sunday, fair with possible showers. LONDON: Saturday, variable. Temp. 9-13 (48-55). Sunday, variable. CHANNEL: light. ROME: Saturday, fair. Temp 28-14 (82-57). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy Temp. 21-13 (70-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	L.E 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D

No. 29,137 * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2-3, 1976 Established 1887

Angry Debate Ends German Campaign; Election Is Sunday

From Wire Dispatches

BONN Oct. 1.—Grudges harbored during West Germany's bitter election campaign erupted last night in a name-calling finish to a four-hour television debate between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his conservative rivals.

"It is a scandal, how you have campaigned in the last few weeks," Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic candidate, told Mr. Schmidt as the program drew to a close at midnight. The election is Sunday. "Since the inception of this Federal Republic," Mr. Kohl said, "there has never been a chief of government who has treated the honor and the self-understood respect and the human substance of his challengers and fellow citizens in such a way."

Mr. Schmidt had accused Mr. Kohl of "weak leadership" for failing to stop his party subordinates from demanding that West German border guards shoot back when East German soldiers fire on would-be refugees.

"These are dangerous people," said Mr. Schmidt of the Christian Democratic politicians. "I was always one and will remain one to repay crude attacks in the same coin," he said.

'Scorched-Earth Policy'

"You're conducting a scorched-earth policy," Mr. Kohl said. "You shouldn't have started it. I began my election campaign at the end of August. You began your 'Freedom Instead of Socialism' business last year," Mr. Schmidt retorted.

"Freedom Instead of Socialism has been the main slogan of the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher cited their success in making West Germany economically the strongest member of the European Economic Community.

Mr. Kohl and ultraconservative Franz Josef Strauss, head of Bavaria's Christian Social Union who would be finance minister if the Christian Democrats win, said unemployment—at 3.9 per cent—was still too high.

Most of the discussion reflected the lack of substantive issues facing the voters. There has been little difference between the two major parties over immediate goals.

Perhaps the hottest issue of the campaign—alleged involvement by Mr. Strauss in bribes paid by Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—was mentioned as a possible topic but it never came up for discussion.

Nor did Mr. Schmidt's frequent campaign references to Mr. Strauss as "intelligent and brutal."

The Chancellor, who was dubbed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Rush on Mark Hits Currencies

LONDON, Oct. 1 (IHT).—The week-long rush into deutsche marks ahead of West German elections Sunday continued today and left the pound, French franc and lira with heavy losses for the week.

In Rome, the government announced a rise in the discount rate, monetary controls and proposed partial curbs on wage increases in an effort to bolster the weakened lira and prop up the economy. Story Page 11.

Bonn Parties Cite Decline In Joblessness

BONN, Oct. 1 (AP).—With Chancellor Helmut Schmidt banking heavily on West Germany's economic upswing to win the general election Sunday, key figures released today showed a marked drop in unemployment and inflation.

Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told a news conference a 4.3-per-cent month-to-month drop in unemployment during September was "the strongest decline since 1970."

The Nurenberg-based Federal Labor Office said 898,700 workers, or 3.9 per cent of the total labor force, were unemployed at the end of September, a drop of 40,800 from the 939,500 unemployed recorded in late August, when the rate was 4.1 per cent.

In Wiesbaden, the Federal Statistics Office said the consumer price index showed a year-to-year gain of 4.0 per cent in September, down from 4.6 per cent in August. The rate of increase was described as the lowest in nearly six years, corresponding exactly to the inflation rate in December, 1970.

Hailed by Schmidt

The election-eve figures were immediately hailed by the coalition of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats and the liberal Free Democrats as bolstering the Chancellor's campaign claims that, with an economic upswing under way, more jobs are developing for workers suffering from the after-effects of last year's worldwide recession.

But challenger Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic Union chairman whom the conservative opposition would install as chancellor if it wins Sunday, said the figure of 898,700 jobless workers shows there is "no deep-seated change."

"The economic upswing is only struggling ahead. Close on a million unemployed and short-time workers demonstrate the failure of the present government," he said, predicting that high hard-core unemployment will send the figure beyond a million in the winter.

France Will Sell Two Submarines To South Africa

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—France will sell two new combat submarines to South Africa, French naval headquarters said today.

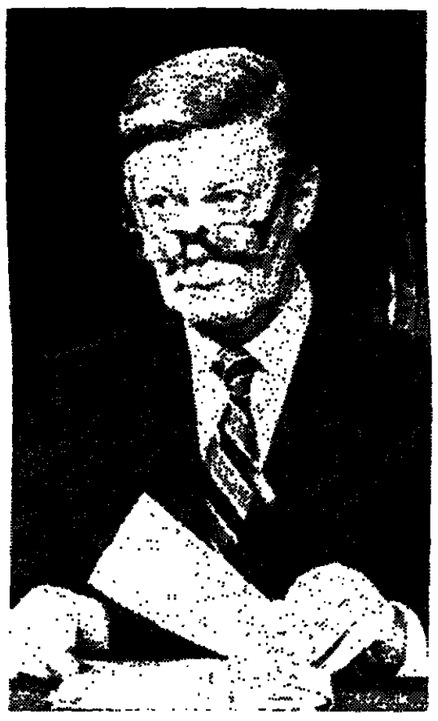
The Pretoria government ordered two Agosta, 20-torpedo submarines last year to add to their navy's three smaller French Daphne submarines.

But the deal was confirmed only today. Delivery dates have not been announced.

In August of last year, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing placed an embargo on the sale to South Africa of French aircraft, helicopters and other arms which could be used in anti-guerrilla warfare.

But the embargo did not affect the sale of warships and naval equipment for South Africa's national defense.

Capt. François de Larminat, head of the International Affairs Division at French naval headquarters, said in the current issue of the monthly magazine Défense Nationale that the two submarines would cost 340 million francs ($68 million).





Associated Press.

HARD LOOKS—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (left) and his rival for the job, Helmut Kohl, leader of the Christian Democratic Union, prior to the TV debate.

Syrians, Christians Press Battle

Palestinians Retreat in Beirut Hills

By Henry Tanner

AIN EL-RUMMANEH, Lebanon, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Syrian and Lebanese Christian forces today carried their offensive against the hard-pressed Palestinians into a new region south of the Damascus highway directly overlooking Beirut.

The new military drive started at dawn today after the Palestinian command last night refused to enter into negotiations on a stiff Syrian cease-fire offer. The Syrians were understood to have demanded the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from all Lebanese fighting fronts and their return to the refugee camps in a very short time.

At stake in the battle is a steep, forested and rocky slope that rises from the Mediterranean just south of the city and airport of Beirut to a 2,000-foot ridge above the town of Aley.

If the Palestinians lose control over this area, Moslem west Beirut will be encircled in a tight ring stretching from the eastern side of the port on the northeast of the city through the eastern suburbs in the foothills around the airport and to the sea in the south.

Yassir Arafat, casting about for a political way to prevent military disaster today met with Soviet Chargé d'Affaires Vladmir Silkin who had previously called on President Elias Sarkis.

The Soviet Union is believed to have stepped up its pressure on the Syrians to preserve a strong Palestinian movement. Soviet sources tonight indicated that Mr. Silkin had presented "new ideas" to this effect but had no intention of becoming mediator in Lebanon.

In an interview published today by the Lebanese weekly Al Hawadess, President Hafez al-Assad declared that he had been asked by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, to withdraw Syrian forces from Lebanon. "We expected our friends the Soviets to have understood us and to have taken our side," Mr. Assad was quoted as having said.

The new battle seemed to have started badly for the Palestinians, to judge from events on the road above this hamlet about one mile west of Aley.

Until last night Aley was the Palestinians' regional headquarters. They felt safe enough there to hold a six-hour meeting attended by Mr. Arafat, their chief, and a dozen of the most important men in the movement.

This afternoon, they appeared to be pulling out of the town.

Trucks full of soldiers, armored personnel carriers and mobile artillery were racing westward along the ridge to take up positions further away from the Syrian forces pressing in from the east.

The Palestinians here are fighting a two-front battle. The Syrians are pressing in from the top of the Damascus highway and from the area of Hammada north of the highway which they took earlier this week.

The Phalange, the principal Lebanese Christian force, is pushing up the rugged slopes from the area of Kahle in the foothills just east of Beirut.

In a highly significant development, the Phalange units there were joined today by regular Lebanese troops under the command of Gen. Hanna Said, the commander of the prewar Lebanese Army.

Through the 17 months of fighting, these Lebanese troops—several hundred men—had been deployed in the area of Khale and the nearby village of Yarze where the Lebanese Defense Ministry and the army high command have their offices.

Gen. Said, a Christian, had stayed aloof from the war and until now his troops were used only to protect the high command and the ministry. Today they officially entered the fray on the Christian side.

Action Urged by the Left

'Day of Struggle' in Madrid Draws Only a Thin Response

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 1 (NYT).—A leftist call for a "day of struggle" in Madrid evoked a spotty response today. Thousands of workers staged job actions or went on strike but life in most of the capital went on normally.

Although limited, the day of protest added to the travail of the three-month-old government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, which has been gingerly steering Spain toward new, democratic institutions as the national economy flounders.

Nominally, the one-day labor action, which was punctuated by scattered street demonstrations, was called by a loose coalition of Socialist, Communist and left-of-center organizations to protest the murder Monday of a 21-year-old psychology student in central Madrid.

Opposition groups charged that the murder, which occurred at the end of a small demonstration for political amnesty, was the work of a rightist vigilante group called the Guerrillas of Christ the King, which is thought to have ties to the police.

Broader Themes

But the themes of today's mélange of work stoppages, slowdowns, picketing and street protests—on occasion dispersed by riot police—were broadened to include demands for full democratic liberties and the legalization of the country's embryonic, nongovernment labor unions.

Some of the members of the left-of-center alliance called Democratic Coordination, which lately has shown signs of deep fissures, clearly hoped today to capitalize on the momentum generated by a general strike that closed down the northern Basque country on Monday.

But the spirit of cultural solidarity that rallied a half-million Basques earlier this week is conspicuously absent in this bulging metropolis of almost 4 million. Even the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions and the Socialist General Union of Workers seemed lukewarm about today's action, which only far-left enthusiasts seemed willing to term a "general strike."

A labor informant said that political guidance for the hastily called "day of struggle" had been somewhat confusing—with the ultimate decision usually being made by local leaders in the belt of factories on the outskirts of Madrid.

As a result, the militant and fairly well organized metalworking construction and printing plants in the bleak industrial belt were in the forefront of the protest.

The variety of job actions, which frequently were little more than political pep talks during extended coffee breaks, made it difficult to know what percentage of greater Madrid's million-member labor force took part.

A government count put the number of strikers at 25,000, while a spokesman for the Workers' Commissions claimed 200,000.

"Maybe they got 70,000 or

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Belfast Firemen Refuse to Fight 2 Bomb Blazes

BELFAST, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Belfast firemen today refused to put out a fire caused by a car-bomb explosion here marking the start of an unofficial ban on fighting blazes caused by guerrilla action.

Men from two stations refused to respond to the alarm. When a general call went out, one station answered but turned back on learning a bomb had started the fire.

Belfast's 400 firemen are staging the ban to enforce demands for a £5 ($8) danger money bonus a day.

Later, a bomb exploded in a shirt factory, blowing out windows, but firemen again refused to respond. Two policemen grabbed hoses and put out the fire. One was slightly injured.

Trip to U.S. Still On

BELFAST, Oct. 1 (AP).—Two Roman Catholic women heading the peace movement in Northern Ireland say they will fly to the United States on Monday despite cancellation of a scheduled interview with a television station in Buffalo, N.Y.

Betty Williams, 32, and Mairead Corrigan, 23, were told that the Public Broadcasting System's WNED-TV abandoned the interview on security grounds. A spokesman for the women said the visit will go ahead.

Fail to Resolve Disputes

Black Faction Leaders Of Rhodesia in Talks

By John F. Burns

GABORONE, Botswana, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Two of the three key figures in the Rhodesian nationalist movement met for half an hour today in an attempt to overcome the divisions that stand in the way of a united black front at the conference on Rhodesia that Britain hopes to convene within two weeks.

The first hesitant step toward unity among the faction-ridden nationalists occurred when Joshua Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa were brought together at the urging of Western diplomats and black African leaders who were gathered in this capital city for Botswana's 10th anniversary celebrations.

Afterward, Mr. Nkomo, the 58-year-old founder of the black resistance movement in Rhodesia, described the meeting as friendly. Bishop Muzorewa, 51-year-old chairman of the African National Council, formed two years ago in an attempt to unite the nationalist factions, said that the discussions had been conducted "in a friendly spirit."

To Meet Again

The two men announced plans to meet again, possibly as early as Monday, after Bishop Muzorewa has consulted with the ANC's national executive in Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital.

Mr. Nkomo said that he would wait for his second meeting with the bishop before going to Maputo, the Mozambican capital, where there is a possibility of a meeting between him and Robert Mugabe, the third major figure in the nationalist movement.

A senior aide to Mr. Nkomo, Jason Moyo, has already held talks with Mr. Mugabe in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

Bishop Muzorewa, once close to Mr. Mugabe in the Zimbabwe African National Union, which broke from Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, said that he would also consider going to Maputo to talk with Mr. Mugabe.

Despite their public characterizations of their encounter, it was evident from other remarks made by Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Muzorewa that the meeting had produced no agreement for one to acknowledge the leadership of the other.

Strong personal animosities that have grown up between the two men kept them at a conspicuous distance from each other for most of their three days here and their last-minute meeting only took place after strong pressure from other figures in the negotiations, including British and U.S. envoys.

The two men chose to stay in separate hotels, although most delegates to the celebrations gathered in a single location.

Church Service?

Mr. Nkomo, told that his rival had arrived, asked: "Has he come for a church service?"

When they finally met, neither man would disclose the location. Bishop Muzorewa saying that announcement of the venue would "embarrass" both of them.

Before leaving for Rhodesia, Mr. Nkomo said that he had used the meeting "to point out certain facts" to the bishop.

He declined to say whether he thought the meeting would produce a common front between the two men and, when asked if he expected to attend the British conference, replied: "Yes, if it comes off."

Bishop Muzorewa took an equally pessimistic line.

"We have talked and we will talk again," the Methodist cleric said.

"The talks are about unity and anything that came out of them would have that as a result. But we haven't agreed on anything. The important thing is that we are talking," he said.

It was evident from remarks made by several participants that moves toward ending the strife that has plagued the nationalists in their struggle against the white minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith were at the heart of the diplomatic discussions here.

Black Unity Essential

Black unity is seen as an indispensable prerequisite to the British conference, which has been planned to set up a multiracial interim government to replace the Smith regime.

The unity issue appeared to be at the core of the visit to Maputo today by the key British and U.S. aides involved in the talks here, Ted Rowlands, minister of state at the Foreign Office, and William Schaufele, assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

The two men left together, with Mr. Schaufele joining Mr. Rowlands after initial indications that the British minister was to visit Mozambique alone.

At the airport, Mr. Rowlands said that the British conference, probably to be held in Zambia, was "on course" after separate meetings between himself and the two nationalist figures here.

Mr. Schaufele, who said that he had met with "everybody" involved in the Rhodesian diplomacy, acknowledged that divisions among the black leaders was a major focus of the pre-conference diplomacy.

"This is a question that has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Associated Press.

The Most Rev. Donal Lamont in Umtali, Rhodesia, on Friday after he was sentenced to a 10-year jail term.

Deterrent Sentence Imposed

Rhodesia Bishop Gets 10 Years For Aiding Black Guerrillas

UMTALI, Rhodesia, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—The Roman Catholic bishop of Umtali, the Most Rev. Donal Lamont, was sentenced today to 10 years in prison in what a magistrate said was a deterrent sentence for failing to report the presence of guerrillas.

Bishop Lamont, 55, had pleaded guilty to four such charges and to related charges of inciting others to do the same.

The Irish-born bishop said he would appeal against the sentence and he was not kept in custody.

There was a stunned silence in the packed courtroom, which included a number of fellow priests and church workers. Bishop Lamont showed no emotion when that sentence was pronounced.

The case arose from visits by black guerrillas to mission stations in tribal areas near the Mozambique border. The guerrillas demanded food and equipment to help them fight the white minority government, the court was told.

Knowledge Admitted

Bishop Lamont admitted knowing of the visits and telling the mission sisters not to report the presence of the guerrillas.

Bishop Lamont, who has been in Rhodesia for 30 years and is an outspoken opponent of the government's race policies, told the court last week:

"I, like many of my colleagues, cannot reconcile my Christian principles with the racist legislation in Rhodesia."

Magistrate W. Henning said the bishop had taken an extreme position. He had condemned the government in the strongest terms but did not blame the guerrillas in the same terms. And he had shown no contrition, the magistrate said.

Influence on Others

The bishop's stand on terrorism would considerably influence the attitude of others toward the reporting of guerrillas, the magistrate said. He said the bishop had abused his position of authority by choosing to disobey the law and "a deterrent sentence is indicated."

Bishop Lamont heads the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, which yesterday published its second dossier on alleged brutality against black civilians by Rhodesian forces fighting the guerrillas.

The bishop recently published an open letter to the government, asserting that its "racist and oppressive" policies were the basic cause of Rhodesia's political problems.

Portugal Stiffens Laws on Labor

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Portugal's Socialist government clamped down on labor today in a move to revive the country's failing economy.

In the name of union freedom, the government revoked rulings establishing a single national union confederation, which has been dominated by the Communist party.

Other measures included changes in the regulations concerning dismissals, limits on fringe benefits, strict control of sick leaves, reduction of overtime hours and the establishment of a 40 to 45-hour legal work week.

Struggle Is Vowed

"Never in history has a so-called Socialist Cabinet liquidated so many basic gains of the labor movement in one blow," the revolutionary left-wing daily, 'Pagina Um' declared in a front-page editorial on the government's "anti-labor measures."

The Communist-led union confederation Intersindical, which is holding meetings throughout the country today to celebrate its "six years of struggle," has declared it would fight any anti-labor legislation.

Private enterprise, on the other hand, was expected to react favorably to the labor controls, which are said to be a pre-condition for the renewal of substantial capital investment here.

The government's new labor policy is part of a general attempt to restore order in this country after the widespread unrest that followed the overthrow of the rightist dictatorship in April, 1974.

It is also a move by Socialist Premier Mario Soares, who took office two months ago, to weaken the Communists' hold over key sectors of the economy such as the agrarian-reform program and industry.

Earlier this week, the government launched an operation to return farms illegally occupied since the revolution. The evictions have taken place all week without violence by the Communist-controlled farmworkers unions.

In today's reform measures, the government revoked the law recognizing Intersyndical as the only national union confederation. The Constitution recognizes the freedom of union organization but the Communists had imposed Intersindical as the sole union confederation.

The most controversial decision announced after last night's Cabinet meeting was the law on dismissals, which, under the previous legislation, had been virtually prohibited.

Now causes for dismissal will include unjustified refusal to obey orders, unjustified absenteeism

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

First Swine-Flu Inoculations Given in U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—The nation's largest, most intensive immunization program, the effort against swine flu began today after serious delays, production problems and controversy.

While vaccinations will not begin until next week or later in most communities, at least two cities, Boston and Indianapolis, today began immunizing the elderly and other adults classed as "high risk" because they suffer from serious chronic disease.

A spot check of plans in more than a dozen states from coast to coast indicates that the program will begin in many communities during the first two weeks of October.

Generally, the first to be offered vaccine will be adults in the so-called "high-risk" group—the elderly and those who have chronic diseases such as those of heart, kidneys or lungs.

The federal aspects of the program are being managed by the Center for Disease Control, a federal agency in Atlanta. A spokesman for the CDC said yesterday that 24,900,650 doses of the vaccine have been shipped to distribution points in each of the states.

In Washington, Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said about 167 million doses of vaccine will have been produced by the end of the year. He said that would be enough for every adult over the age of 18 who wants it.

Two doses of vaccine, given several weeks apart, are recommended for children suffering from serious chronic diseases. But there are no recommendations yet for persons under 18 in general. Recommendations are not expected to be made before the middle of the month.

Originally, the plan had been to have about 200 million doses available by the end of the year. Program delays and the discovery that one manufacturer had produced several million doses of vaccine against the wrong strain of virus have upset the schedule and reduced the total amount of vaccine to be produced this year.

Mao Not Mentioned in Article

Kremlin Again Offers China Renewal of Diplomatic Ties

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (WP).—In the first authoritative Kremlin statement on Chinese-Soviet relations since the death last month of Mao Tse-tung, the Soviet Union today renewed its offer to normalize relations with China.

A lengthy article in the Communist party newspaper Pravda, marking the 27th anniversary of the Peking regime, contained no mention of Mao—an extraordinary omission which analysts regarded as proof of Soviet interest in setting aside the tensions which he personally had come to represent.

The Soviet Union has held out the possibility of normalizing ties on a number of occasions in recent years but, in contrast to those, the commentary today was free of polemics, stressing throughout only the Kremlin's eagerness to improve relations with Peking.

"There are no problems that cannot be resolved," said Pravda, "provided there is a mutual desire and the spirit of good-neighborliness, mutual benefit and consideration of each other's interests."

Set Patterns

Similar sentiments were expressed in the formal message of greetings on the anniversary sent to the Chinese by the Soviet Council of Ministers but this was considered less significant since such telegrams follow set patterns.

Some gesture of conciliation had been expected from Moscow following Mao's death aimed at those elements in the Chinese leadership who may be interested in ending the 15-year-old feud between the Communist superpowers. This article, signed by I. Alexandrov, a pseudonym used on' for top-level Kremlin statements, seems to be that gesture.

Every hint from Peking, however, indicates that for the time being the Chinese are not interested in a change. The Chinese have not halted their invective against the Kremlin during the mourning period while the Soviet Union dropped all mention of Mao the moment he died.

More importantly, a message of condolences sent by the Soviet Communist party was rejected by the Chinese on the grounds that there are no "party-to-party" relations.

Moscow is doubtlessly aware of the negative attitude in Peking but evidently decided not to let this present period of uncertainty pass without making some kind of a bid for support. "The fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese people do not clash but coincide," the article said.

The article does not appear to alter in detail any existing Soviet negotiating positions on outstanding questions such as border differences. Rather, specialists said, the statement is important for its tone, timing and the message it is meant to convey.

"The Soviet Union," Pravda said, "has never had and does not now have economic, nor territorial nor other grievances against China."



Associated Press.

NEW ZEALAND PROTEST—Auckland police boat escorts the U.S. nuclear cruiser *Long Beach* past small boats protesting the ship's arrival Friday. Dock unions went on strike in protest and were to stay out until the ship leaves Tuesday.

A 2d Report of Premier's Accident

Kosygin Resignation Rumors Gain in Russia

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Speculation that Alexei Kosygin may step down as Soviet Premier in the near future has gained strength in some Soviet circles with the private circulation of another, more serious version of the accident he is believed to have suffered early last month.

London newspapers reported in August that the 72-year-old Premier suffered a heart attack while swimming near his Moscow dacha but was recovering. The report was attributed to Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist with intelligence links who later disclaimed responsibility.

The new account filtering down through channels close to the Kremlin contends that the Premier fell from his boat while fishing and was pulled unconscious from the water by a bodyguard on the bank. Mr. Kosygin went into shock on his way to the hospital and subsequently suffered a stroke that impaired his ability to work, according to the unconfirmed account.

Early Resignation

On the basis of advice from physicians that he should not resume his heavy workload, the story goes, Mr. Kosygin may have to resign as early as the Supreme Soviet parliamentary session late this month and either go into retirement or, according to one theory, replace Nikolai Podgorny in the largely ceremonial post of Soviet President. Mr. Podgorny, 74, would then retire.

Such reports, even coming from the better available sources, cannot be corroborated satisfactorily. The Kremlin keeps a veil over the private lives of the Soviet leaders, to the extent of refusing to divulge their routine activities and whereabouts. But the report do reflect a concern in lower bureaucratic echelons that something may be amiss upstairs.

In striking contrast to last year, Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev is being left out of the current speculation. Mr. Brezhnev, who will be 70 in December, returned from vacation looking robust and impressing some visitors with his clear speech.

Reports of Mr. Kosygin's illness were somewhat dampened by some recent private Soviet assurances to foreigners that the Premier would be back on the job in a couple of weeks. He is expected to present the completed 1976-1980 five-year plan to the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, for formal approval.

2-Month Absence

Yet other details fuel speculation about Mr. Kosygin's future. It has been privately admitted that he was ill, with some East European diplomats being told that he had met with an accident. The Premier has been out of sight since his last reported official function July 22.

Early last month, Nikolai Tikhonov, one of 10 deputy premiers, was promoted to first deputy premier, joining Kirill Masurov. It was thought that Mr. Tikhonov was being moved up to take care of some of the work piling up in Mr. Kosygin's absence.

If the stroke story is indeed true, Mr. Kosygin might still be fit enough to assume the presidency, which, according to a Soviet estimate, requires no more than a couple of hours' work a day. The Premier has been performing one of the most exhausting jobs in the Kremlin, with particular attention to the intricacies of the Soviet economy.

Comparing African Leadership

Rhodesian Blacks Seen as More Capable

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 1 (WP).—Two are millionaires among this capital's leading businessmen. Another, who holds degrees from Princeton University and Oxford, is a sought-after public speaker and one of the most popular political science lecturers at the University of Rhodesia.

Two others are correspondents here for major white South African newspapers and one sits on the board of directors of a publishing house. One is a prominent surgeon and another did so well as an administrator with Shell Oil that he quit to open his own factory.

These eight men have one thing in common: They are all black Africans who have risen to prominence in this white-ruled society. They, and others like them, are candidates for leadership in Zimbabwe—as Rhodesia will be named—when majority rule becomes reality here.

Paradoxically, perhaps, Rhodesia's Africans are far better qualified to take over the reins of power than were blacks in any other African country at the time of independence. "Our blacks are light-years ahead of other Africans," a white Rhodesian journalist said.

But their comparatively superior standard of living, higher qualifications and relative positions of responsibility have not led them to fight white domination, not even in the 11 years since the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith unilaterally declared independence from Britain.

Pastoral Mashona

Some of the country's 270,000 whites look at this and at the generally nonaggressive behavior of the pastoral Mashona people, who make up three-quarters of the country's 6 million blacks, as signs that blacks and whites may be able to live together peacefully under majority rule.

Only this year, for example, for the first time since whites settled in the southern African territory 86 years ago, has the guerrilla campaign become a significant threat.

Kenneth New, the white principal of Ranche House College, said that majority rule was not likely to bring the country the difficulties experienced by African countries that gained independence in the early 1960s. "The infrastructure is well established and the blacks are better prepared," he said.

Nearby Zambia and Zaire had fewer than a hundred college graduates at independence; few others had more than 200. But there are between 4,000 and 5,000 African college graduates in Rhodesia, according to estimates by the University of Rhodesia. About 80 per cent of these received degrees at foreign universities. Rhodesia's illiteracy rate is about 50 per cent, one of the lowest on the continent.

Justice Nyoka, a black correspondent here for one of South Africa's white newspapers, points out that the executive of the African National Council, one of the main black organizations seeking majority rule, has two doctorate holders, three medical doctors, a dentist and several members who hold two or more university degrees. No member of Mr. Smith's Cabinet, he adds, holds a second degree.

Working Abroad

Rhodesia's Africans are also more experienced in a greater variety of employment, although this is still a major problem since blacks in many fields have little chance for promotion to top positions. A high percentage of Africans with degrees have gone to work abroad or in other African countries, especially neighboring Malawi, Botswana and Zambia, since there are few opportunities in Rhodesia, according to Gordon Chavanduka, a black lecturer at the University of Rhodesia.

Ironically, Rhodesia's status as an outcast made its Africans "popular, almost vogue" in the outside world, Mr. Chavanduka said. Many foreign institutions gave preference to Rhodesian students because of the political situation, resulting in a dramatic increase in the number of college graduates who are likely to return home under a black government.

Yet, Mr. New also pointed out that "there is at least a strong pyramid here with a large black middle class, not the extreme we saw in Tanzania, where there were a few at the top but nothing to support it underneath."

The fields in which blacks have had comparatively ample opportunities, considering the legal and social limitations, are education, health, private business and industry. The more difficult areas to break into are the armed forces, police and technical and mechanical jobs, according to the Rev. Robert Craig, vice-chancellor of the University of Rhodesia.

Shove From Outside

Yet "tasting" opportunity has not led to anti-government activity until recently, after being aided by a shove from the outside world. Social anthropologists attribute this to historical, cultural and political patterns.

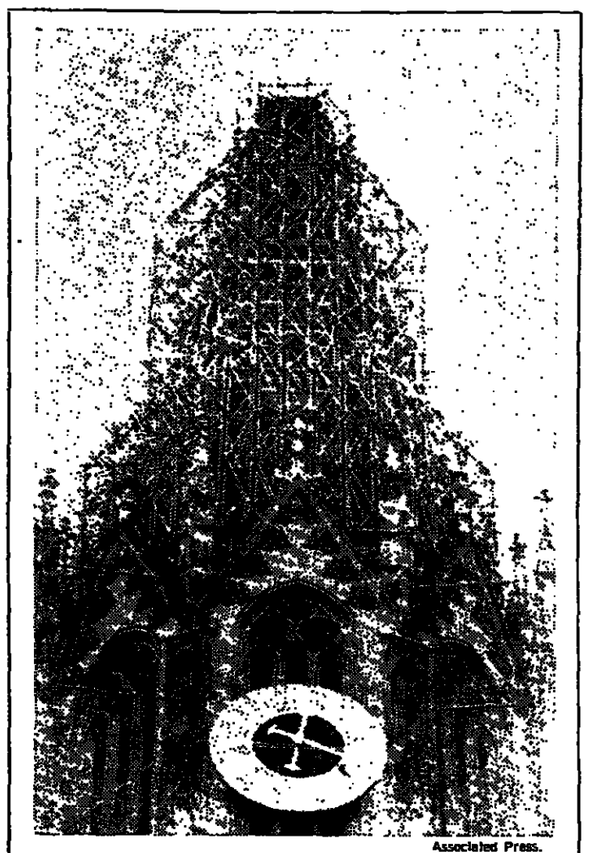
Rhodesia's oldest and largest tribe is the Mashona, which includes six independent subtribes. Their loose political structure of several individual chiefdoms never provided the unity required to resist white settlers and their main squabbles were among themselves.

A second factor is their legendary passivity, according to sociologist Michael Bourdillon. The Mashona dominated the country until the Matabele, an offshoot branch of the militant Zulu, pushed up from what is now South Africa.

The Matabele, although numerically weaker, easily defeated the Mashona, taking large chunks of their land, women and cattle in the process.

To this day, Mashona Africans have largely maintained their nonaggressive behavior, in effect treating Rhodesia's white settlers with great deference, as if they were latter-day Zulu conquerors. Rhodesia's urban areas have not been hit with violence or terrorism.

In fact, most whites have greater fears about a black-black power struggle than they do about retaliation against them. "That is the problem that makes me think about leaving," a white industrialist said. "They've been held back so long they may all want to take as much they can. It's not majority rule I fear, because I think the Africans can handle it. It's the transition period that worries me."



Associated Press.

COVER-UP—One hundred twenty tons of scaffolding wrap up the 90-meter-tall tower of the Frankfurt cathedral. Workmen are replacing damaged portions of the 462-year-old landmark in the city's center.

Elections Will Be Sunday

Angry TV Debate Concludes Campaign in West Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

"Schmidt the Lip" for his acerbic style in parliament, produced three debating coups which seemed to throw his opponents.

He opened by reading an essay which said, "Germans have never before come closer to their aim of establishing a just and humane order."

Mr. Strauss said Mr. Schmidt had been reading "a poetry album" instead of describing reality. Mr. Schmidt pointed out the essay had been written by Mr. Kohl in March.

After Mr. Kohl and Mr. Strauss had accused the coalition of encouraging "indoctrination" in schools and universities, Mr. Schmidt pointed out that the states, not the federal government, are responsible for education. Then he ticked off a list in which Rhineland-Palatinate, the state where Mr. Kohl is governor, came last in a number of educational areas.

Berlin Wall Story

After Mr. Kohl and Mr. Strauss had accused the Schmidt government of doing too little to change East German border policy, Mr. Schmidt produced a copy of the right-wing Bild newspaper of Aug. 16, 1961, three days after the Berlin Wall started going up.

The newspaper said the Christian Democratic government of the time was doing nothing to stop the East Germans.

The debate, presented on both West German television channels only a week after they showed excerpts from the Ford-Carter debate in Philadelphia, had little resemblance to the formalized affair in which the U.S. President and his challenger engaged.

Chancellor Schmidt, Mr. Kohl, Mr. Strauss and Mr. Genscher, leader of the Free Democratic party in coalition with the Social Democrats, sat at small tables grouped in a semicircle. Each easily could reach out to touch the other. A waitress served them coffee, soft drinks and water as their argument dragged on past the two hours originally allotted to it.

The chief news editors of the two networks asked them questions.

Lisbon Law Is Stiffened

(Continued from Page 1)

and acts of violence against property or persons.

The government also acted to:

- Control sick leaves by establishing laws to punish workers as well as doctors and nurses for false declarations.
- Reduce overtime to no more than 10 per cent of total work hours.
- Reorganize labor courts to move with greater speed and efficiency.
- Limit fringe benefits to no more than 50 per cent of salaries.
- Establish a 40 to 45-hour national work week.
- Set up separate collective bargaining procedures for public and private enterprise.

Portugal-Angola Ties

LISBON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Portugal and Angola have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level "in the shortest time possible."

The development signaled an end to the strained relations that developed after Portugal granted the West African colony independence last November without formally recognizing any of the three warring factions in the country as the legitimate government.

Madrid Strike Falls Short

(Continued from Page 1)

80,000," said a well-placed informant who kept his own count, "but, as a general strike, it was a failure."

Buses Stranded

Pickets disrupted some bus and subway lines and about 200 buses were stranded at a municipal depot. Some commuters had difficulty getting to work and there was a noticeable thinning of traffic in the capital's usually congested main avenues. But banks, department stores, small shops and taxis functioned as usual.

Helmeted riot police were out in strength around Madrid's Complutense University, where the young man slain on Monday, Carlos Gonzalez Martinez, had been a student. Small bands of student protesters moved off the campus and into the streets. More than a score of pickets and leaflet distributors were reported to have been detained.

Today, ground personnel of the national airline, Iberia, began a slowdown in Barcelona. Counterparts in Madrid deferred their action until tomorrow in order to dissociate themselves from today's "day of protest." Spanish air controllers have been on a slowdown for seven weeks.

School Drops Out

SLAGGYFORD, England, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Authorities decided today to close England's smallest school, since half of its student body moved away this week. Matthew Horseman, 8, transferred to Halfwhistle School, leaving Wendy Ogle, 5, as the only pupil.

Swiss Gas Explosion

CHIASSO, Switzerland, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—About 2,000 persons evacuated from part of this town on the Swiss-Italian frontier after a large gas reservoir exploded yesterday have been allowed to return to their homes, the police said today. Gas supplies were restored.



Associated Press.

IN THE FIELD—Emperor Hirohito of Japan inspects rice straw that he reaped himself in the compound of the imperial palace in Tokyo. Part of the rice will be offered at shrines as a religious devotion.

Killer Hurricane Hits Mexican City

MEXICALI, Mexico, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—At least 35 persons were killed and 20,000 left homeless today as the hurricane designated as Liza devastated the city of La Paz in northwest Mexico, according to state officials.

The hurricane tore through the city last night and early this morning with gusts of up to 120 miles an hour, wrecking at least a dozen vessels in the harbor on the Gulf of California and thousands of buildings.

The officials of the state of Baja California Sur said they had asked the federal government to declare La Paz a disaster area and fly in food, medicine and construction materials as soon as possible. They said there were no fresh water or electricity supplies in the city, 350 miles northwest of Mexico City.

Terrorist Pohle Is Extradited By Greece to West Germany

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—West German urban guerrilla Rolf Pohle, who is wanted in his own country to serve the remainder of a prison term, left for West Germany today under a heavy police escort after the Greek Supreme Court ordered his extradition.

Pohle, 34, was handed over to West German police at Athens airport. He left on a West German government plane that had brought the police officers here earlier today.

The Supreme Court today overruled a lower court verdict, issued last August, which had refused a West German extradition request on the grounds that Pohle's crimes were politically motivated. Today's decision was ratified by Justice Minister Konstantinos Stefanakis.

Pohle, who will now serve the rest of a prison sentence of 6 years and 5 months for his guerrilla activities, was among 5 terrorists freed by West Germany last year in exchange for kidnapped West Berlin politician Peter Lorenz.

Greek police arrested Pohle in Athens on July 21 at the request of Interpol.

As the verdict was read out today, Pohle shouted: "You are an American court." About 50 youths in the courtroom chanted "Shame, shame."

In Bonn, West German Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel welcomed today's decision of the Greek Supreme Court to extradite Pohle.

The minister, in a statement issued by his ministry, said: "The court's decision is noted with deep satisfaction. The international fight against terrorism will be noticeably helped."

The statement went on to say that the judgment in Athens supported the West German government's view that offenses which spread terror and anarchy were not political offenses.

Blacks Meet On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

been raised constantly all during the process of negotiation," he said, referring to the joint British-U.S. method during the last three months of effecting a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia. "By and large, it's a matter we left to the African heads of state."

Guerrillas Chased

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Security forces today pursued the remnant of a force of black guerrilla infiltrators after slaying 28 of them, the military command said.

A communiqué said that the force filtered into Rhodesia yesterday, the day a guerrilla group in neighboring Mozambique announced its total rejection of peace plans laid down by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The group, the Zimbabwe People's Army, said in Maputo that it rejects plans to achieve majority rule within two years and demanded an unconditional transfer of power now.

It said that it would fight until it won its objective.

The military communiqué did not say where the fighting occurred.

Two Found Slain In Grenoble Case

GRENOBLE, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—The bodies of a young man and a young woman, reported kidnapped in June, were found near here today by police acting on an anonymous tip.

When Christian Leroy, 25, and Murielle Ferrari, 21, were kidnapped, a demand for 350,000,000 francs ($70 million) was made by someone claiming to represent a hitherto unheard of organization, "Group 668 of the Red Brigade." The big ransom demand had led police to believe it was possibly a hoax.

But after the discovery of the bodies, buried beside a road at the nearby ski resort of Chamrousse, they are concerned for the safety of Miss Olga Moissenko, kidnapped in July by a man claiming to belong to the same group and asking for $150,000.

Italy Boosts Rate For Foreign Mail

ROME, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Italian government yesterday increased by 10 per cent, effective today, the postage needed to mail a letter or postcard abroad.

The new cost for a letter is 200 lire (about 24 cents) and for a postcard, 130 lire.

A number of countries, such as France, West Germany Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, were not affected by the increase because of special postal agreements with Italy. The increase is part of a plan to help cut the national budget deficit.

Italy Radio-TV Silent

ROME, Oct. 1 (UPI).—A 24-hour strike by technicians of Italy's two national television networks to press demands for organizational reforms blocked all programs yesterday. The national radio networks were also silent.



the evening of October the fourteenth, nineteen hundred and seventy-five - the time: seven thirty - the place - the hotel Diana Milano - will be the first presentation in all of Europe of the distinguished American designer

Geoffrey Beene

4. Your brother's jokes.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

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FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 499.0678, 629 0991. PARIS 723.23.84, 073.40.68. MUNICH 485.198. FRANKFURT 284.888. ZURICH 226.722, 532.771. BERN 25.08.44, 22.52.84. GENEVA 36.02.08, 25.62.16. MILAN 28.65.44, 65.95.81. BRUXELLES 513.67.69. ROME 47.40.141, 47.52.41. NAPLES 32.56.23, 32.51.53. ATHENS 322.8805, 322.1383.



EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA

To Depend on Living Will

California's Gov. Brown Signs First U.S. Right-to-Die Law

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP).—Gov. Edmund Brown jr. has signed into law legislation giving the terminally ill the right to die without medical treatment —*the first such law in the United States.*

The Democratic governor considered the bill for more than a month before he signed it moments before the Thursday midnight *deadline for a veto, signature* or passage without his signature.

Gov. Brown, who often holds news conferences in his office when he signs precedent-setting *measures, avoided making any* immediate statement on the bill, which opponents said was the first step toward euthanasia.

The law, effective Jan. 1, allows a doctor to shut off life-support equipment for a patient whose *death is imminent if the* patient signs a "living will" authorizing the action.

Quinlan Case

The bill was prompted by the widely publicized Karen Quinlan *case in New Jersey. She lay in a* coma for more than a year while her parents sought the right to let her die. A court has permitted her respirator to be disconnected but she is still alive. The bill would *not affect a case such as* hers.

Gov. Brown's executive secretary Gray Davis, said that the governor "received several hundred communications, both here and in *our Los Angeles office. They* were divided.

"I think the real question in his mind was today's reality, [whether] the way attending physicians and terminally ill patients resolve the difficult problem was preferable or less preferable to the procedures set forth" in the bill.

Opponents said that the measure was a step toward mercy killing of the aged, but the bill's author, Assemblyman Barry Keene, said that dying persons have the right to choose.

"Will they spend their last few days in a manner befitting human dignity or be kept alive with respirator, pumps on their hearts, pumps on their lungs, pumps on every part of their body?" he asked.

Mr. Keene cited the case of Miss Quinlan but noted that his bill would not have affected her case because only the person whose life is at stake can make the decision.

The living will can be signed only by adults and two witnesses *who cannot be relatives. It must* be renewed every five years

Doctors who acted under provisions of the bill would not be liable for the person's death.

Gov. Brown, a former Jesuit *seminarian, studied the Quinlan* case and had his staff investigate hospital procedures for dying patients.

"Most of the effort," Mr. Davis said, "was to gain insight on how attending physicians would react."

Test on Mars Fails to Find Signs of Life

By George Alexander

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 1.—The prospect of finding anything dead or alive on Mars dimmed appreciably yesterday when Viking project scientists revealed that a key instrument on the Viking-2 spacecraft had failed to detect the presence of any organic compounds in a sample of Martian soil.

Although this finding has not definitely ruled out the possibility of life on Mars, it is nevertheless considered by some scientists to be the beginning of the end of their search.

Organic materials — molecules made principally of carbon and hydrogen atoms, along with various others—are the basic structural units of living things on earth. They can be found in both living creatures and in their fossil remains.

Several more tests are to be run with this key instrument, called a gas chromatograph mass *spectrometer, and not until* the last one is finished around the end of the month are scientists likely to commit themselves publicly about the presence or absence of life on Mars.

Precise Composition

The chromatograph part of the instrument breaks down molecules and separates the fragments into different groups with similar properties. Then the spectrometer part ionizes those fragments and identifies the precise chemical composition of each.

Dr. Klaus Beaman, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientist who designed the instrument, said yesterday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here that the chromatograph's spectrometer on the Viking-2 spacecraft had radioed to earth data indicating that it had found quantities of acetone, benzene and toluene.

Unfortunately, these organic compounds are all terrestrial *solvents. They were used to clean* the instrument's oven before the spacecraft was launched more than a year ago, Dr. Beaman explained, and a residue was apparently left inside the instrument.

The instrument made its report after a small sample of Martian soil was placed in it.

"The important thing here," said the scientist, "is that there are no new compounds." In other words, what the instrument sees is what it already has.

But even as he discussed his findings and their bearing on the question of Martian life, Dr. Beaman took pains to stress that the organic analysis of the Martian soil is not limited to that question alone.

"The question of whether or *not there are organic compounds* on the surface of Mars is a valid scientific question in its own right," he said, and need not claim kinship with biology to justify its asking.

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U.S.-French Ties Gain, Ford Notes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—President Ford hailed improved U.S. relations with France today in a meeting with French Foreign Minister *Louis de Guiringaud.*

"The President noted his satisfaction with the improvement in U.S.-French relations as a result of his frequent consultations with President [Valéry] Giscard d'Es*taing in recent years,"* a statement by White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said.

Mr. Ford and Mr. de Guiringaud "reaffirmed the intention of the U.S. and French governments to build on this constructive trend through continued close consultations and cooperation," the statement said.

Nixon Court Nominee Convicted of Battery

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 1 (AP).—Former judge Harrold Carswell, 56, a Nixon Supreme Court nominee who was accused of making homosexual advances to an undercover police officer, has been convicted on a charge of battery. A charge of attempting a lewd and lascivious act was *dropped.*

Officials said yesterday that Mr. Carswell pleaded no contest, was found guilty and was fined $100. The state attorney said that it is standard procedure to drop a lesser offense when a defendant is convicted of a more serious charge.



Associated Press.

ON THE STUMP—Sen. Edward Kennedy joins Jimmy Carter at Boston's Logan Airport during the Democratic presidential *nominee's campaign swing in New England.*

'Divorcing' Rites Suggested By United Methodist Church

By Janis Johnson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—As the divorce rate in the United States continues to skyrocket, the United Methodist Church is adopting a new approach in its treatment of the divorced. A hundred years ago, the church prohibited remarriage after divorce except by the partner of a spouse who had committed adultery. This month, a new publication issued under church auspices will suggest several rituals for "divorcing."

The rationale, explains the introduction to "Ritual in a New Day," is that "the church, which stood beside such persons when the marriage covenant was formed, is often noticeably silent and absent when the covenant is severed."

The Rev. Jeanne Powers of New York, who headed the task force that compiled the book and who wrote the divorce rites, believes her church is the first to lend legitimacy to divorce rituals.

The rites, she notes, neither condone nor condemn divorce but simply recognize its reality.

No Value Judgment

"It's not a value judgment on divorce," said Hoyt Hickman, a staff member for the church's Board of Discipleship.

"We're simply facing facts," Mr Hickman said. "A divorce ritual is no more against marriage than a funeral is against life. We see the advantage of such a ceremony as helping the divorced person to deal with the problem of bereavement and make adjustment to a new stage of single life with help from the faith community."

The suggested divorce rites are neither avant-garde nor lighthearted. Nor are they legal rites, sacraments or even official Methodist ceremonies.

Their tone is sober and penitential and aimed at healing therapeutically the emotional turmoil of divorce.

Timing, Style, Content

Although any of these rites can vary in timing, style and content, depending on the parties involved, their basic order is similar to a wedding ceremony.

"Dearly beloved . . ." begins a *minister in one service, a rite for* a former husband and his ex-wife. In the service, each partner releases the other from the marriage vows with a series of "I dos" and transfers the old wedding rings from the other's left to right hand as a symbol of "freedom."

In a suggested prayer in a service for one spouse, the minister explains: "We come not to be flippant or to be in maudlin despair. We come with suspicion that *divorce* has as many theological ramifications as does marriage . . . Historically, the church has celebrated the act of marriage but has left divorce in the shadows."

In another rite, an acknowledgment of a former divorce is incorporated into a remarriage ceremony. In the fourth, a minister announces to a congregation the separation of two of its members. *Such a congregational* rite, according to a minister quoted in the book, helps "prevent the whispering and gossiping that can occur when the news gradually leaks out" in the church.

The 128-page "Ritual in a New Day" handbook contains rites for footwashing, naming, the dying and "en lings and beginnings" such as moving from one town to another or into a new home. In the future, the task force may publish rituals for healing, anniversaries, other kinds of interpersonal "covenants' and exorcism.

The exorcism would not attack personal demons, Miss Powers said, "but principalities and powers in our lives over which we have no control."

Charges Dropped In Kennedy Plot

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1 (AP).—A District Court judge dismissed charges against three persons accused of plotting to kill Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and ordered them freed yesterday because he said there was no probable cause for prosecutinn.

The judge first granted a continuance in the case and later threw out the charges against Robert White, 42, David King, 31, and Sandra Rondeau, 37.

The three were arrested Sept. 11 and charged with conspiracy to assassinate the senator during a campaign appearance the same day. Investigators had dismissed the alleged plot as "idle, drunken talk," and said no weapons or other evidence in the case were ever found.

U.S. Veterans Get Raise in Pensions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Two plans providing cost-of-living increases in pensions and disability payments for 5 million *veterans and their survivors* have been enacted.

Members of Congress and representatives of veterans groups were on hand yesterday as President Ford signed the bills in the *East Room.*

One bill makes permanent an 8-per-cent increase in benefits for 2.25 million veterans and their families that was first granted in January. It had been due to expire. *The renewal also provides* a new increase in benefits of 7 per cent.

The second measure offers an 8-per-cent, cost-of-living increase in monthly rates to more than 2 *million veterans, spouses and* children of veterans whose deaths were service-connected. The two measures are estimated to cost $832 million for the next fiscal year.

Two Smallpox Cases Reported in Somalia

GENEVA, Oct. 1 (AP).—Smallpox, *reported earlier this* week to be nearly eradicated around the world, has appeared in Somalia, the World Health Organization said today.

Who said a 16-year-old girl and *a 70-year-old man carried the in*fection to Somalia from Ethiopia. Last Monday, who had said that seven Ethiopians in three desert villages 200 miles south of Addis Ababa were the only persons in *the world to have smallpox.*

Coal Output Rise In China Slowed After Earthquake

HONG KONG, Oct. 1 (WP).—In its first national coal output report since the July 28 earthquake devastated a major mining center at Tanshan, the Chinese regime has said that growth in coal production slowed to 4.27 per cent for the first eight months of this year.

That increase over last year's rate is less than the rise of about 8 per cent for the first half of this year over 1975 and considerably below the 1975 increase of approximately 11 per cent over 1974's figures. But analysts here cautioned that the difference may be due more to last year's good record than the impact of the earthquake.

The Chinese news agency, which reported the new figures, treated the increase as a victory over the effects of the July quake, which severely limited production at the Tangshan coal mines in the last month of the 8-month period.

"After the strong quake in the Tangshan area," the agency said, "coal mines of various provinces, cities and regions throughout the country sent manpower and materials to help get the Kailuan mines [just north of Tangshan] back into production. Many mines also volunteered to undertake Kailuan production tasks to make up for the losses so that the state coal-production plan could be completed."

The Tangshan area mines appear to be China's largest single producer of coal, delivering about 6 per cent of the total of more than 400 million tons a year.

Roundup in Pakistan

KARACHI, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—*Coast guards in Pakistan have* rounded up 233 persons suspected of attempting to emigrate illegally to the United Arab Emirates, police said.

Court Rejects Anti-Rizzo Plea

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court yesterday ruled out the *possibility of a special election to* determine whether Mayor Frank Rizzo should be removed from office.

The court upheld a ruling by the city commissioners that peti*tions submitted to force an elec*tion Nov. 2 were invalid. The high court, by a 4-2 vote, reversed an order placing the issue on the ballot by Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge David Savitt.

Last spring, a group of voters organized the recall effort. They said the mayor withheld information of a growing financial debt during his campaign and then raised property and other taxes by a record 30 per cent.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Malta Draws on Exotic Mixture of Foreign Help

By Alvin Shuster

VALLETTA, Oct. 1 (NYT).—A group of Communist Chinese technicians and workers were resting on a barge in the dockyard's harbor where a small Soviet tanker carrying Georgian wine had pulled in for repairs.

In central Valletta, the Libyan Cultural Center, across the street from the Maltese Parliament, was receiving a few visitors who wandered in from Republic Street, which was crowded with shoppers. The new Israeli ambassador was having lunch at a hotel.

Somewhere on the island, some Maltese reported, a few North Koreans were advising on the fishing industry. And just outside of town, Duane Kissner, 32, a native of Lamberton, Minn., and a veterinarian, was working on a farm as the sole U.S. Peace Corps worker in Malta.

Given this kind of international mixture, many visitors to this rock-covered, almost non-chromatic *island sometimes come* away with the feeling that they have had a brush with surrealism. But the Maltese call it pragmatism and note that it all results from Prime Minister Dom *Mintoff's efforts to obtain help* from any source willing to give it.

Intense Pressure

Mr. Mintoff, recently re-elected *to another five-year term, is un*der intense pressure to find some way to avoid economic collapse after the British pullout of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization bases on this strategic island. The bases now yield *Malta* about $80 million a year, a crucial source of revenue for a nation with few natural resources.

Mr. Mintoff, in 1972, charged that the Atlantic alliance was not paying him enough for the bases and decided to throw the British out in 1979.

In search of outside help and in pursuit of his policy on nonalignment, Mr. Mintoff turned first to the Libyans, then to the Chinese and then asked for help from a number of other countries. Of all his arrangements, however, the Libyan connection has become the most controversial, largely because many Maltese remain suspicious of the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, and also because the Maltese generally harbor no affection for the Libyans who have rented apartments here or come over as tourists.



Keystone

Dom Mintoff

The Libyans and their influence are much more visible on the island than the 400 Chinese, who tend to move around in groups and who spend most of their off-duty time in former British Army barracks overlooking the sea. But the Libyans are in the open, particularly in the nearby town of Gzira, where they are often seen near the seedy bars.

Just how much help Libya is giving Mr. Mintoff is not clear. According to Mr. Mintoff, his *close personal relationship with* Col. Qadhafi has led to cheaper oil prices for Malta, but the Prime Minister has declined to reveal the cut-price figure.

"I'm under an obligation to *Qadhafi not to disclose the exact* price of the oil," the fiery Mr. Mintoff said. "If you reporters have a hostility toward Libya, don't vent it out on me. Libya has been helping Malta with investment funds, loans, water-drilling programs, money for hospitals and helicopters. There have been normal commercial transactions. Why is there this obsession with Libya?"

So far, diplomats here say, there have been no signs that Libya has used Malta as a base for terrorist activities. But they agree that the influence of Col. Qadhafi is growing, even if the two nations still remain far apart on a crucial issue.

Real Test

That issue is oil. And many Maltese agree that the real test of the close personal ties between Mr. Mintoff and Col. Qadhafi lies in the eventual solution to the present impasse *over* Malta's bid to drill for oil in the Mediterranean.

Only 180 miles separate this island from Libya and Col. Qadhafi is refusing to agree on the median line between the two. Oil companies, including Texaco, are ready to begin offshore exploration work but have been unable to do so because of the dispute.

As for the Chinese, their main effort is concentrated on the dockyards—work financed by a $40-million loan that was agreed upon in 1972, when Mr. Mintoff went to Peking. They are supervising the construction of a dock large enough to repair 300,000-ton tankers.

The Chinese have also helped Malta build small factories to make chocolates, furniture, glass and carpets.

The United States also is visible. Apart from the Peace Corps worker, a U.S. company produces blue jeans and a new bottling company is turning out soft drinks.

French Warned By Pope to Shun Revolt by Prelate

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI called on French Catholics yesterday to rally around himself and their bishops in what Vatican sources said was a warning against the teachings of a rebellious archbishop, the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre.

The Pope made his indirect reference to the Lefebvre case in receiving the credentials of the new French ambassador to the Vatican, George Galichon.

"Recent facts have shown the interest and even passion with *which a very large segment of* public opinion is following church problems," the Pontiff said in a French-language address.

"May our children of France, who are aware of our affection, respond worthily to this expectation through the deepness of their faith, through their moral rectitude, through their evangelical generosity, through their cohesion with the living tradition of the church in communion with their bishops and with this Apostolic See, the guarantor and symbol of unity for all disciples of Christ," the Pope said.

Vatican sources said the Pope's remarks were a reassertion of his authority, challenged by Archbishop Lefebvre, who has refused to accept the modern-language mass and other liturgical reforms and accused the Pope of appeasing Protestants and Communists.

Turkish Regime Ousts The Mayor of Ankara

ANKARA, Oct. 1 (AP).—Turkey's Interior Minister today removed Ankara Mayor Vedat Dalokay from his post on charges of aggravating a garbage workers' strike threatening the public health. Mr. Dalokay said he would fight the dismissal.

Mr. Dalokay has been at odds with the conservative four-party coalition government of Premier Suleyman Demirel since Mr. Demirel assumed office 18 months ago.

Poll Shows Growing Support For Military Spending in U.S.

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—Strongly anti-military in their mood during the latter years of the war in Vietnam, Americans *now show a renewed sympathy* for military spending and are more concerned about Soviet military power, according to a new national poll.

They also believe that the Soviet Union matches the United States in overall world importance and believe that kind of stalemate will endure for a while, the poll shows.

The survey of 1,071 Americans was made public yesterday by Potomac Associates, a Washington-based research firm.

The survey, similar to ones taken on military and foreign policy subjects in 1972 and 1974, concludes that "Americans have become significantly more sympathetic toward overall military and defense spending."

Feeling Recedes

During the latter stages of the war in Vietnam, several national polls recorded a drop in support for defense spending and found Americans in an anti-military mood generally. Now, much of that feeling has receded, the survey indicates.

In 1972, 49 per cent of those polled felt that total spending for military and defense purposes should be either increased or kept at the present level.

The latest survey, taken in May, found that 71 per cent believed in maintaining or increasing military spending. The percentage of those favoring reduced spending has fallen from 37 per cent in 1972 to 20 per cent in May.

The survey found that in terms of overall power and importance, Americans believe the Soviet Union is virtually the equal of the United States and that this stand-off will persist into the future.

"The public does not like this state of affairs," the study concluded. "The majority of Americans now agree with the proposition that the United States should maintain its dominant position as the world's most powerful nation at all costs, even going to the very brink of war if necessary."

Power and Influence

A bare majority, 52 per cent, subscribe to the view that the United States should endeavor to be "number one" in terms of world power and influence. That is approximately the same as in the mid-60s but the level of support for being "number one" had slipped to 39 per cent in 1972.

The surveys also registered a large, sharp decline in support for the United Nations.

It found that this year about 46 per cent of Americans agree that "the United States should cooperate fully with the United Nations." That is a decline of 20 percentage points from 1974, when 66 per cent had agreed with that statement. In the mid-60s, nearly three-fourths of Americans wanted their country to cooperate fully with the UN.

There also was a significant increase in those who would favor coming to the defense of European allies with military force if they were attacked by the Soviet Union.

Fifty-six per cent favored that position this year as compared with 48 per cent last year.

Swedish Workers End Their Overtime Ban

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—*White-collar workers of* 430 Swedish companies yesterday ended a month-old ban on overtime and business trips outside normal hours after accepting a new system of flexible retirement ages between 62 and 68.

About 180,000 members of a trade union initiated the ban after nearly a year of unsuccessful negotiations on how to redistribute private pension funds made available in July, when the retirement age for state pensions was reduced from 67 to 65.

Civil Servants Protest in Israel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—More than 30,000 Israeli civil servants refused to answer the telephone today, staging a partial strike for more fringe benefits.

They plan to continue their slowdown indefinitely in an effort to win equality with Tax Department workers recently granted extra benefits.

Officials said all 42,000 government employees reported for work this morning but more than 30,000 refused to deal with the public or answer telephones.

Freight Cars Kill 7

SANTIAGO, Oct. 1 (AP).—Two freight cars rolled down an inclined track this week and struck a city bus, killing 7 persons and injuring 28, authorities here in Chile's capital reported. The cars had been disconnected from the locomotive for unloading.

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Cyprus (air)	.... $ 118.00	59.00	33.00
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Dubai (air)	. . $ 228.00	114.00	63.00
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Great Britain	. £ St 33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air)	....Dr. 3,172.00	1,586.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air)	..$ 272.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	. $ 118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air)	..... $ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	.. $ 272.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	. . . . $ 177.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	..... $ 177.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	.. $ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland	..... £ St. 33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air)	.....$ 177.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	..... Lire 75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air)	. . $ 272.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	. . . .$ 272.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	.... $ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	.... $ 177.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	. . . . .$ 177.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	..... $ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air)	. . $ 272.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	.... $ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	. . $ 124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)	.... .$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	. . .Fl 784.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air)	.$ 292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	. .N.Kr. 578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	.... $ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$ 272.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	..... $ 118.00	59.00	33.00
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Panel Halts Building of N.H. A-Plant

Question Is Disposal Of Nuclear Waste

CONCORD, N.H., Oct. 1 (AP).—A federal panel yesterday ordered an indefinite halt to construction of the $1.6-billion Seabrook nuclear power plant, the last nuclear installation approved before a nationwide moratorium on nuclear plant building.

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeals Board, an arm of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, suspended Public Service Co. of New Hampshire's construction permit effective next Friday because of unanswered questions about nuclear waste disposal.

Clare Miles, a commission spokesman in Maryland, said the suspension would remain in effect until otherwise ordered by either the appeals board or the full commission.

Frank Shants of Public Service Co. said the utility would "take whatever legal steps are necessary to continue construction of the Seabrook station." Mr. Shants said the utility believes that nuclear power is necessary to meet New England's power needs.

The New England Coalition on Nuclear Pollution had sought suspension of the utility's construction permit pending commission hearings on questions about disposal or reprocessing of nuclear wastes.

No Full Hearings

Miss Miles said that, although the permit was suspended, no full hearings on the matter were ordered.

The Atomic Safety and Licensing Board gave conditional approval for construction of the installation June 29, pending compliance with environmental requirements. The utility began construction almost immediately. It said recently that it had spent about $70 million on the project.

The regulatory commission announced Aug. 13 that because of two court rulings questioning whether enough is known about how to deal with nuclear wastes, further construction permits would not be issued pending a staff study of the matter.

The Seabrook proposal, which was not affected by the commission action, had been the subject of controversy for several years in New Hampshire. At a recent demonstration on the site, on Aug. 22, 179 persons were arrested and charged with criminal trespass, a misdemeanor.

Eleven persons have been convicted of contempt of court for violating a court order prohibiting unauthorized persons from entering the Seabrook site.

Swiss Are Issuing New Currency in Four Languages

BERN, Oct. 1 (AP).—Switzerland is putting into circulation new paper money that is supposed to be a bane to counterfeiters and a boon to the blind.

A 100-franc note—worth about $40 and printed in four languages—will come out next week as the first bill in a series of Swiss paper money that will replace bills in circulation for the last 20 years.

Special printing processes are intended to make the new currency one of the hardest in the world to forge, although National Bank officials say counterfeiting of existing Swiss money has occurred "rather seldom." The new printing processes are also supposed to make it easy for non-experts to spot counterfeit money.

An embossed code of lines and points will enable blind persons to determine the amount of the note.

The new bill will be the world's most multilingual money. The name of the Swiss National Bank is printed in all four national languages—German, French, Italian and Romansh, a near-extinct idiom related to Latin. Existing bills are printed only in German, French and Italian.

In physical size, Swiss money is going to shrink a bit and will finally fit into non-Swiss billfolds.

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Associated Press.

WATCH ON THE RHINE—Painted couple overlooking an intersection in Bremen, West Germany, part of a program to beautify the facades of buildings.

Trying to End Apathy

California Begins Radio Ads On Quake Safety Measures

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1 (NY).—The voice, unmistakably, is that of Bugs Bunny, and it asks: "What do I do when the shaking stops?"

Daffy Duck replies: "Stay away from damaged structures and power lines and remember to stay calm."

Californians began hearing these voices, along with those of six other cartoon characters, and the thunder of simulated earthquakes, on the radio recently. They may hear the sounds dozens of times a week on the radio from now on.

In the first such project in the nation, California is inaugurating a program to warn citizens on how to prepare for a major earthquake, how to stay alive when one occurs and what to do afterward.

Californians have been living with geologists' theories that the state has been overdue for a major earthquake for more than a decade, based on the historical pattern of major earthquakes along the state's network of earth faults.

'Bulge' in Valley

For the most part, the public has regarded such forecasts with apathy. But, at least in official disaster planning circles, worries about a possible super-earthquake have increased since the discovery last year of a "bulge" in the Antelope Valley, about 35 miles from downtown Los Angeles.

Earth scientists found that in an area covering about 4,500 square miles, the land had been thrust up by up to 11 inches sometime in the early 1960s. The uplift occurred along a 100-mile stretch of the San Andreas Fault, very close to the epicenter of the last "great" earthquake here in 1857.

Los Angeles building-safety officials have estimated that there are more than 13,000 potentially unsafe, unreinforced buildings in the city and have proposed their removal, especially those used as places of public assembly. But to date, partly because of opposition by property owners, the buildings are still standing.

The safety program, initiated during the weekend, is designed to shake Californians' traditional apathy toward earthquakes.

Multivoiced Actor

The State Office of Emergency Services hired Mel Blanc, a multivoiced actor who created the voices of Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig and many other cartoon characters, to produce 10 radio spot announcements that it hopes will bring home to Californians the danger of earthquakes and persuade them to prepare for a serious temblor.

A movie production company was retained to make four television spot announcements, featuring a mime, to show viewers what to do—and not do—during and after a quake.

The recorded spot announcements are being sent to approximately 400 radio stations and 80 television stations in the state, which are being asked to broadcast them free as public service messages.

Risk of Aftershock

In one radio spot, voices urge listeners to stay out of damaged buildings following an earthquake because of the risk of aftershock. In another, Bugs Bunny advises schoolchildren to dive underneath their desks if they are caught inside during an earthquake and to "cover your head with your arms and follow your teacher's instructions. If you're outside, stay away from buildings."

Listeners and viewers are urged to keep a radio, flashlight, first-aid kit and emergency food and water supplies in their homes. They are told that tables and doorway arches provide good protection if they are caught inside during a quake. They are told to gently stop their car at a safe point if they are driving when one occurs.

And they are repeatedly urged to stay away from windows during an earthquake. In one spot announcement, Bugs Bunny advises Daffy Duck "not to watch the action" during an earthquake.

Allegorical Novel Sells Swiftly in Czechoslovakia

VIENNA, Oct. 1 (NYT).—A new novel by a Czechoslovak writer whose works have not been on sale at home since 1968 is causing a literary sensation and some political guessing, according to reports from Prague.

The author is Bohumil Hrabal and his latest book is titled "The Haircut." Informants in Prague said that when the volume appeared last week it was sold out in one day. According to trade information, 20,000 copies were printed.

Persons who have read the book described it as a deceptively simple story of a young girl who has her hair cut to follow prevailing fashion and then feels uneasy because of what she regards as yielding to conformism. It is an allegory dealing with surrender to dominant social and political realities.

Mr. Hrabal was already a well established fiction writer when he supported the liberalization drive of Alexander Dubcek.

After the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968, Mr. Hrabal failed to engage in the "self-criticism" through which others gained acceptance under the pro-Moscow regime. His works had disappeared from bookstores.

Burmese Universities End 6-Month Closure

RANGOON, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Burmese universities and colleges reopened today after being closed six months ago by the government during student demonstrations.

University authorities are now asking students and parents to sign pledges that they will not take part in demonstrations.

Bangladesh Fights Rise in Population

Birth Control Pushed By Crowded Country

By William Borders

DACCA, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Under the direction of the stern military government that has been in control for the last 10 months, Bangladesh has just drawn up its first comprehensive national population policy and is sending thousands of workers into the marshy countryside to carry it out.

Among Dacca's sizable community of foreign aid experts, who have been frustrated by the inaction of the past, there is hope about what one of them called "a genuine new sense of commitment." And government planners claim they have already begun to bring down the soaring birth rate.

"We must mobilize all our resources to solve this critical population problem," Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, who has ruled this country since November, said in a recent interview. "If we cannot do something about population, nothing else that we accomplish will matter much."

To those who care about population planning, both Bangladesh citizens and foreigners, that kind of talk is a welcome change from the approach of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founder of the country who was assassinated a year ago. When pressed on the subject, Sheikh Mujib reportedly used to respond with some comment like, "We Bengalis love our children."

Good Harvest

Nevertheless, the problem is dizzying in its scope. With 80 million inhabitants, Bangladesh is as crowded as the continental United States would be if the whole world's population lived there. Even in the best of years like this one, when the harvest has been very good, Bangladesh must import grain to feed its people.

At the present birth rate of 46 per thousand (compared with 35 in India and 14 in the United States), the population of Bangladesh will double by the time a baby born today reaches the age of 21.

The population policy published recently includes incentives to encourage sterilization operations and better planning and training for workers who deliver condoms and birth-control pills door to door.

"But basically, it's just a question of commitment, which we didn't have before and now we do," said Mohammed Abdus Sattar, a Harvard-trained economist who became family planning secretary early this year.

Sterilizations have risen to 8,000 a month, as many as there were in all of last year, and the percentage of fertile couples practicing that or some other form of birth control has gone up from 4 per cent to 7 per cent. But that still means that 93 per cent of all the couples in the country—32 million persons—are doing nothing at all to prevent conception.

Virtually every cent that this impoverished country spends on population control comes as aid from abroad but that is no problem. The donor countries concede that they consider it so essential that they are happy to give as much for family planning as Bangladesh is prepared to spend.

Italy Party Picks Romita as Chief

ROME, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The Social Democratic party today elected Pier Luigi Romita as its new secretary in a split vote at the end of a stormy session.

Party founder Giuseppe Saragat, 78, retained the party presidency but resigned the secretaryship following Social Democratic losses in the June national elections in which the Communists moved to within 2 percentage points of the long-dominant Christian Democrats.

Mr. Romita, 52, son of a co-founder of the party, was elected with support from three left-wing factions and a few rightist defectors. The party is the fifth largest in Italy. It dropped from 5.1 per cent of the vote in 1972 to 3.4 per cent this year.

Ireland Charges Soviet Skipper

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 1 (UPI).—A Russian trawler skipper who defied the Irish Navy and armed troops for 24 hours was ordered yesterday to reappear in court Monday on six charges—three of illegal fishing and three of obstructing arrest.

Capt. Nikolai Shinkaruk, 34, of the 2,500-ton trawler Belomorye from Murmansk was released on nominal bail. But his ship remained impounded and under guard at a Cork pier.

Irish authorities allege that the trawler was spotted fishing inside Ireland's 12-mile limit. But it fled farther out to sea when challenged by the minesweeper Grainne, halting only when the Grainne fired a shot across its bow.

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Looser Soviet Rein on Reds Seen as Disturbing to West

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS (WP).—The loosening of the Kremlin's control over Western Europe's largest Communist parties this year has fueled a new political dynamic that threatens to disturb the global balance of power.

Paradoxically, both Moscow and Washington are fearful of the still tentative rallying of Latin European Communist parties around a new Marxist vocabulary and political style that could upset the spheres of influence they have observed in Europe since the end of World War II.

American policy-makers alternately dismiss and decry the development of Eurocommunism rather than attempting to influence the new situation it is creating.

The result is a policy that appears to be uneven and at odds with itself in the détente era, and that many Europeans feel is missing an opportunity.

View of Soares

Speaking of the "reformed" Italian Communists' professions of democratic faith, which he contrasts sharply to the "Stalinist" Marxist party of his own country, Portuguese Socialist party leader Mario Soares says:

"Sincerity is a secondary question at the moment. What is important is to act on these statements as if they are true. This starts a certain political dynamic, and the population will force them to honor their pledges."

In Spain, the Socialist Worker party secretary-general, Felipe Gonzalez, voiced a similar sentiment in arguing that the U.S. diplomatic campaign there against the legalization of the Communist party is at best misguided.

"Parties that abandon the old rigid Marxist concepts are attracting a new political clientele that will influence the parties to become more democratic," Mr. Gonzalez said. "This process should not be opposed."

Europe's Choice

Adds Santiago Carrillo, Spanish Communist exile leader: "If the United States continues to see all the Communist parties of Europe as the instrument of the Soviet Union and refuses to admit that a major change has taken place, Europe will have no choice but to become anti-American."

There appears to be little chance, however, of the Ford administration's altering its hard-nosed policy of rejecting any suggestion that there has been a significant change that should be encouraged by the United States.

"Lest we succumb to this beguiling message, I remind you we were hearing the same message from Eastern European Communist parties after World War II," President Ford told an Italian-American dinner in Washington a week ago. "We all know what happened."

Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter and his advisers have suggested that they would seek more flexible responses to the potential entry of Communists into Western European governments, but Mr. Carter has not staked out a detailed alternative.

The Ford administration's private policy on Eurocommunism appears to be as unyielding as its public stands in the election campaign.

Officer Shifted

A Foreign Service officer in the Rome embassy who submitted a dissent to the policy directly to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger earlier this year was abruptly shifted to another post outside Europe, and one of Mr. Kissinger's top aides has told European visitors that the United States would rather see a "Stalinist" party in Italy than a truly liberal Eurocommunist one.

This resistance to the new images of the Italian, Spanish and French Communist parties appears to go far deeper in the Ford administration than the fear cited by the President that a rebuilt, prosperous and traditionally democratic Western Europe will prove to be as vulnerable to Soviet take-over as devastated Eastern Europe was 30 years ago.

By demonstrating independence from Moscow and Washington and by calling for dismantling the military alliances that underpin the presence of the two superpowers in Europe, the Eurocommunist parties are placing themselves in a strong position to build support on local and regional nationalisms that call for the Russians and the Americans alike to withdraw to their own borders.

Moscow clearly fears the effect a democratic and liberal Communist regime in the West would have on its Eastern European empire, where tanks had to be sent to put down a similar experiment in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Fear of Tilt

The United States fears that the domino will tilt the other way—that entry of the Communists into the Italian government would persuade other Western European governments to drop the "iron curtain" erected against Communist government activity.

Each superpower fears, in short, a loss of power in its own sphere. Both evidently prefer the present frozen situation, whatever Europe thinks, to a potentially volatile one that could lead to conflict.

The ability to tap what may come to be called "Eurononationalism" will be one of the two key factors in the future of the leftist challenge in Europe.

The other factor will be the left's ability to continue to identify the ruling parties in France, Spain and Italy with the protection of wealth and privilege, the cutting issue in a Latin Europe still gripped by economic recession.

Tax Failure

The French government's failure this summer to enact a proposed capital-gains tax that was less stringent than the measure that has been in effect in the United States for years illustrated how far behind Latin Europe is in overhauling tax structures and sieve-like collection procedures that permit the amassing of enormous fortunes.

Some U.S. diplomats in these countries hint that, at bottom, the no-recognition policy is a strong bargaining tool to extract concessions from the Communist parties, which would otherwise not commit themselves to follow democratic procedures.

But the cost in credibility seems to be growing. French Socialists have lashed out at Mr. Kissinger for sending diplomats to tell them to be wary of the Communists while he is seeking new understandings with the Kremlin—a comparison echoed for other reasons by Claire Boothe Luce and John Connally at a Georgetown University conference on Italy in April, where Mr. Connally complained of U.S. "inconsistent and uncertain words and deeds" in dealing with Communist "adversaries."

Moreover, the Eurocommunist parties appear to have softened their line on NATO and the Common Market and stressed their commitment to democracy as they have come closer to the reality of power, rather than as a result of bargaining about the U.S. position.

Eurocommunism remains much more of a myth than a reality today: The French party refuses the label and more importantly continues to preach class struggle in classic terms to its own membership; the Spanish party is still an unknown; and even the Italian party has not resolved some of the fundamental contradictions created by planting its feet in two camps.

U.S. Policy

But current U.S. policy frames the argument in such a way that nothing less than a change of name and a total ideological surrender by these parties would produce a change in official U.S. attitudes. This would insure that for Washington, and Moscow, Eurocommunism would always be a myth.

"Don't ask if they're sincere but what situation they are in," said Roger Garaudy, a former high official of the French Communist party expelled in 1968 who yields to no one, including Mr. Kissinger, in his suspicion and dislike of the current French Communist leadership, but who takes the Italian and Spanish conversions as genuine.

"The margin of maneuver is so small in [Latin] Europe's political and economic crises today that there is a blockage everywhere.

"In Italy Enrico Berlinguer's problem is to get the country out of the economic crisis. The only thing he can do in government is try to avoid catastrophe. In Spain, Carrillo's problem is have a free Spain. In France, if the left wins the next election, their room for maneuver is 1 per cent more or less of the present programs. The point is for everybody to determine what can be done to influence the total situation."

This is the last in a series on European Communism.



Asbestos Found In French Wine

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AP).—A consumer organization has found microscopic asbestos fibers in red wines sold widely in France.

The Federal Union of Consumers said repeated testing with electronic microscopy showed between 3 million and 40 million of the tiny fibers per liter bottle. It said the fibers came from asbestos filters used in processing.

This week the union asked the Ministry of Health and the Secretariat of State for Consumer Affairs to ban all asbestos filtration for wine and other drinks such as beer and fruit juice. The names of the wines involved were not released.

U.S. studies have shown that ingesting asbestos could triple the incidence of cancers of the gastric tract.

Gaullists Defy Giscard, Back Chirac on Tactics Against Left

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Political strains between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his Gaullist former prime minister, Jacques Chirac, deepened this week as the Gaullist movement defied the President on tactics for the 1978 general election.

The Gaullist leadership endorsed Mr Chirac's plan for an urgent overhaul and modernization of the party as a first step toward victory for anti-leftist forces in the election 18 months away.

It also generally backed the Chirac strategy of launching an aggressive campaign against the leftist alliance of Socialists and Communists immediately instead of heeding an appeal by the President last night for a political truce that would allow France to concentrate on economic problems.

"The electoral combat is now under way," Gaullist secretary-general Yves Guena declared at a conference of the party's members of parliament in southern France.

Giscard on TV

Mr. Chirac, ousted as prime minister last month in a political quarrel with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, announced his initiative for changing the face of the Gaullist party yesterday only a few hours before the President made a national television broadcast condemning those trying to mount a premature election campaign.

There was speculation that Mr. Chirac had timed his move to upstage the President. But presidential aides said today they did not believe the ex-prime minister had any mischievous intent and that the timing had been a coincidence.

Mr. Guena agreed to Mr. Chirac's request for an early national party conference to decide on major changes, including a broadening of the party's base, presumably to shed its current rightist image.

The Gaullists (Union Démocratique Républicaine) are still the biggest single party in the National Assembly, with 170 of 490 seats. Their coalition allies, the Independent Republicans and the Centrists, cannot match this tally between them.

Mr. Chirac has promised to outline the proposed changes in detail in a speech on Sunday.

Chirac's Policies

He is understood to want to turn the Gaullists into a more flexible, popular movement, possibly even changing their name and using them as the core of an anti-left force fighting the election under his generalship.

Sources close to the Elysée Palace said the President was increasingly irritated by Mr. Chirac's maneuvers. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has made it clear that he wants to play the decisive role in fending off the leftist election challenge when the time comes.

Justice Minister Olivier Guichard, chosen by President Giscard d'Estaing to organize the ruling majority for the elections, told the Gaullists they should wholeheartedly join the battle against inflation.

"The French are sick of petty quarrels between neighbors and a period of silence is called for," he told the UDR parliamentary conference.

He said Mr. Chirac would soon join the majority's fight against inflation and pointedly added, "Taking part in the fight supposes you also take your share of discipline."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, October 2-3, 1976

The British and Nuclear Power

Nuclear energy is taking a beating these days, and it is growing increasingly difficult to keep straight the issues that must be resolved—as distinct from those that can be dismissed or avoided. In Britain last week, a royal commission urged the government to abandon plans to build breeder reactors and to slow down its growing reliance on nuclear power. Its reasons involved, among other things, the security problems that a rise in the production of plutonium would create and the environmental problems that can be created when you are dealing with a not yet fully developed technology. That advice may be appropriate for Great Britain, and some part of it may be relevant to the nuclear debate now under way in this country. But no one should believe that these particular problems, in this country at least, can be avoided simply by ending further development of nuclear energy.

Consider the dangers posed so vividly by the royal commission concerning the existence of what has come to be called "the plutonium economy." Those dangers are quite real; the manufacture of an atomic weapon by terrorists or reckless governments from plutonium they have obtained somewhere would be an international disaster. But those dangers—and that economy—are going to exist whether or not breeder reactors are built. While the introduction of breeders would increase the difficulty of controlling plutonium because it would be produced at more locations, the problem of how to control it is one the United States must face—and solve—in the near future. A plant that reprocesses fuel used in existing nuclear power plants is a good source of plutonium, and a drive is on all over the world for an increase in the number of these plants to provide the fuel that many countries regard as the best source of their future energy. If the United States does not provide that fuel, other countries will, and the problem of international control of plutonium will become enormously more difficult, if not impossible, to solve.

Another unavoidable issue, for the United States anyway, is that of minimizing the environmental problems in the storage and disposal of nuclear wastes. If the United States is to be the principal protector of the world's plutonium supplies—and it seems to us it should be by supplying nuclear fuel cheaply to those who need it and by reprocessing the spent fuel—this country will have to cope with storage and disposal. A decision to go fast or go slow on breeder technology does not change the dimensions or the time frame of that problem.

Neither of these points suggests that the royal commission was wrong in its recommendations to the British government. It was addressing the environmental and energy needs and responsibilities of an island kingdom. The needs and responsibilities of this country are somewhat different. The danger is that when the debate over building breeder reactors—or over state legislation limiting nuclear development — focuses heavily on the plutonium and environmental issues, a decision not to build or to slow down provides a false sense that those issues have been resolved.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Upbeat on Africa

It was a thoroughly upbeat analysis of the situation in southern Africa that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger gave the United Nations General Assembly Thursday on the basis of his recent shuttle diplomacy. He hoped for "the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa) within a fixed, short time limit," hailed "a historic break from the past" that could ease Rhodesia's transition to black majority rule, and flatly if cautiously predicted the end of apartheid in South Africa.

Most of what Kissinger had to say was not new, but his exposure to the area enhanced the authority of his projections. It was a carefully conceived effort to maintain the momentum his trip had generated—to keep all possible pressures on the involved parties to negotiate rapidly and realistically. It was also a clear and timely restatement of American policy and a warning to outsiders—meaning the Soviet Union—not to "doom opportunities for peace that might never return."

With the massive Soviet and Cuban aid to the Popular Movement in Angola's civil war obviously in mind, Kissinger appealed for "an Africa seeking its own destiny," free of outside intervention. "The rivalry and interference of non-African powers would make a mockery of Africa's hard-won struggle for independence from foreign domination," he rightly observed.

At this particular forum, it was important for Kissinger to emphasize that a constitutional conference on Namibia should take place at a neutral location under United Nations aegis, with the South-West Africa People's Organization participating. South Africa has rejected any United Nations role in Namibia, has insisted that any conference on its future be held in the territory, and has barred SWAPO—the only Namibian political group recognized by the United Nations—from participating in constitutional talks held over the last two years in Windhoek.

It was also important for the secretary to say that the United States would "not seek to impose solutions" in Rhodesia or anywhere else. He obviously hopes for the emergence in Rhodesia of Joshua Nkomo, the most moderate of the black nationalist leaders: but any American blessing would compromise Nkomo and erode Washington's influence for a peaceful solution.

It was necessary for Kissinger to castigate South African apartheid as "a denial of our common humanity and a challenge to the conscience of mankind," while praising South Africa's white leaders for showing "wisdom" in facilitating a solution in Rhodesia.

The secretary urged them to display similar wisdom "while there is time," to establish racial justice in their own country. To have done less would have increased the suspicion of an enduring Pretoria-Washington axis in black Africa, or suggested that Kissinger was willing to overlook the most important long-run ingredient for a peaceful racial and political evolution in the subcontinent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

China Post-Mao

Mao Tse-tung has been dead less than a month but he is still being glorified almost as if he were still living. Those who today hold power in Peking are such a relatively unknown group that their first priority has been, understandably, to stress the theme of continuity, to call for unity, and above all to try to keep daily life on an even keel during this potentially dangerous transition period.

There are some resemblances to the situation in Moscow in March 1953 immediately after Stalin's death when the coterie around him feared "panic and disarray" and for a time subordinated their own bitter internal rivalries to the overriding need to maintain power. In Moscow then and in Peking now, there was full understanding of the hidden tensions still remaining as a result of the ruthless purges carried out by Stalin and Mao, respectively—in Mao's case numbering literally millions of people.

Perhaps the clearest signals about future policy in post-Maoist China have come in the area of foreign affairs. During the past few weeks, Peking has feverishly tried to indicate that Mao's death has in no way weakened China's abhorrence of Moscow's "revisionism" or China's fear of Soviet dreams of world domination. Particularly notable was the treatment given former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, who was visiting China when Mao died.

Peking has indicated that this visit had been requested by Mao Tse-tung himself. The extraordinary honors and travel opportunities given Schlesinger and his companions were clearly intended to indicate that Peking shares the former defense secretary's distrust of the Soviet Union and approves his emphasis on a high level of American defensive capability against possible future Soviet adventures.

On internal policy, there are the predictable signs that for the moment Mao is to be made into a legendary figure. But it is useful to remember that the initial reaction to Stalin's death in 1953 was to put his body alongside that of Lenin in the Red Square mausoleum.

Only three years later, in February 1956, Nikita Khrushchev was demolishing Stalin's reputation, and by 1961 Stalin's corpse was removed from Lenin's tomb. Unlikely as it seems today, Mao feared a similar fate; he well knew that the nature of totalitarian states is such that the reputation of no leader can ever be secure within his own country—even though the outside world may evaluate him as a towering historical figure.

Although such contests are always cloaked in the mantle of principle and fought publicly on policy issues, what is almost certainly involved in China today in the wake of Mao's death is a typical struggle for absolute control among individual aspirants more interested in power than in policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 2, 1901

NEW YORK—The united Irish societies in America, by an overwhelming majority, rejected a motion to appoint a committee to receive Mr. Redmond and other Irish members of the House of Commons coming to America, on the ground that Irish-Americans will not be satisfied with anything short of Ireland's independence, which can never be obtained from the English Parliament by constitutional means.

Fifty Years Ago

October 2, 1926

NEW YORK—The New York Yankees drew first blood in their fight with the St. Louis Cardinals for the baseball supremacy of the world when 65,000 fans went wild with delight as their team won the first game. Babe Ruth scored what proved to be the winning run in the sixth inning when he was driven home by young Lou Gehrig, a former star athlete at Columbia University. The score was 2-1.



Kissinger's Farewell Addresses

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—There is a sad and even noble strain to Henry Kissinger's speeches these days. Despite his recent diplomatic successes, he seems increasingly aware of the menace and fragility of international life, and determined to express his hopes and fears before he leaves the world stage.

It would be silly to read too much into this. He has talked more about leaving, without leaving, than any other public artist since Madame Ernestine Schumann Heink, but he is speaking more now like a historian than a secretary of state. He is not saying "farewell," but he is making farewell addresses.

The foreign diplomats seem to recognize this. They assume he is in his last months of service in Washington, regardless of what happens in the presidential election, and they seem to want to pay their respects before he goes.

For example, the British government, which has suffered the humiliations of the Rhodesian political crisis for years, and came up with the formula for resolving it, nevertheless felt that it had to pay public tribute to Kissinger for his part in negotiating the British compromise.

"Her Majesty's government," said London on Sept. 24, "extend their warmest congratulations to the United States' secretary of state, Dr. Henry Kissinger, for having brought matters to this point. Men of goodwill everywhere owe him and others who have contributed to his success a debt of profound gratitude. It could not have been achieved without his skill and enthusiasm." The British haven't been that generous to an American since Bobby Jones captured St. Andrews.

Even here this week at the United Nations, which is not Kissinger's hope for a united world, he was received with more respect than he has given to the United Nations in the past. They didn't applaud him at the beginning, and they were not all that enthusiastic at the end, but they listened attentively to an excessively long speech that was both compassionate and brutally frank.

He did not boast about his achievements in finding temporary compromises to the savage problems of the Middle East and southern Africa, but insisted that the major question was how to get beyond limited problem-solving to a new and reliable world order among the nations.

He didn't play domestic politics at the UN. He even used President Ford's forbidden word "détente," and argued for putting world peace and order ahead of national interests, but he put both the Soviets and the new developing nations on notice that the United States would not tolerate selfish nationalistic anti-American policies.

Ganging Up

Kissinger offered the poor nations economic help, but he warned them not to fiddle or try to take advantage of Washington. They were ganging up together against the United States, he suggested, even before they had studied the facts or listened to the debate.

"Let us never forget," he said, "that the United Nations benefits the smaller and weaker nations most of all. For without the rule of law, disputes will be settled as they have been all too frequently and painfully in history—by tests of strength. It is not the weak that will prevail in a world of chaos."

In his early days in the White House, and even when he first became secretary of state, Kissinger was concerned about avoiding confrontations with Moscow or even public criticisms that might have been resented by the government of the Soviet Union, but now he is confronting them with the facts.

"The United States," he said at the UN, "believes that the future of mankind requires coexistence with the Soviet Union. There can be no selective détente. We will maintain our defenses and our vigilance. But we know that tough rhetoric is not strength."

He went on to insist that America had its old historic alliances in the Western Hemisphere, and Europe, and its new alliances in Japan and the rest of Asia, including the People's Republic of China, and would defend its civilization, including its interests in the Middle East.

But this, he emphasized, was not good enough. There were problems of economics, of nuclear weapons, of terrorism, of the environment that could not be solved by any one nation but had to be considered in a different and cooperative way by all the nations of the world.

"The world has shrunk," he said. "But the nations of the world have not come closer together. Paradoxically, nationalism has been on the rise at the precise time when the most serious issues we all face can only be resolved through a recognition of our interdependence."

The representatives of the nations had heard all this before at the UN but hearing it again from Kissinger, who had somehow negotiated a pause or compromise in the Middle East and southern Africa, they listened attentively, maybe because they thought they were hearing him for the last time, and wondering, as one of them asked: "Who will take his place?"

"The challenge to statesmanship," Kissinger said at the end of his UN speech, was clear. Order would come to the world in one of two ways: "By the strong and the ruthless, or by the wise and farsighted use of international institutions through which we enlarge the sphere of common interests and enhance the sense of community."

"It was quite a farewell address," one Western delegate remarked. "Right out of Woodrow Wilson." But will America support it? Even Kissinger wonders about that as he comes to the end of his term.

The Soviet Union's Grain Reserves

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON—The Soviet Union, even as it spends scarce foreign exchange to buy up millions of tons of grain from the United States and other producers, is maintaining massive war reserves of grain inside concrete underground bunkers on the outskirts of its major cities, according to U.S. intelligence.

Well placed sources say these stocks are considered untouchable in peacetime. They may not be drawn down, even in face of poor harvests, heavy grain export commitments to bloc countries, or the necessity of slaughtering livestock for lack of adequate supplies of feed.

This discovery, which has been made only over the last few months, is raising questions in Washington about the seriousness with which the Soviet Union appears to be making active preparations against the possibility that deterrence might fail and a major war result.

Some American analysts chalk it up to Russian paranoia, based on past experiences, together with the momentum of its civil defense bureaucracy purposefully carrying out its assigned task apart from any larger strategy.

Others are concerned that, when viewed in the context of a continuing Soviet buildup of strategic and tactical forces and extensive civil defense preparations, it might suggest the Kremlin has decided to get into position to exercise a bolder foreign policy, confident that its stronger relative position to wage nuclear war would persuade others to back down in future confrontations.

CIA Estimate

Knowledgeable sources say that as recently as last spring, a Central Intelligence Agency projection of this year's Soviet wheat and corn harvest failed to take account of grain war reserves.

When that was questioned inside the intelligence community, CIA analysts reportedly said they had no evidence of large bunkered war reserves, as opposed to normal operating stocks kept in grain elevators and open storage until used.

However, sources say that CIA director George Bush, when he was head of the U.S. liaison mission in Peking, had passed reports from the Chinese that the Russians were hoarding large stocks of grain for wartime purposes. This was part of a determined Chinese effort to convince the United States that the Russian threat should be taken more seriously.

Recalling such reports, sources say, Bush directed CIA analysts to take another hard look at the war stocks question.

After interviewing a number of Russian emigrés, the CIA found one who provided first-hand knowledge and a detailed description of a large underground grain repository.

Using that information, an extensive review of old reconnaissance satellite photos was conducted, turning up similar underground grain bunkers on the outskirts of 36 cities throughout the Soviet Union. Estimated capacity of those bunkers ran into the millions of tons. At that juncture, the point having been unmistakably made, the search of satellite photos was terminated.

A typical grain bunker is said to look from above like a solid field of concrete, covering an area equivalent to three or more football fields, the flat surface marred only by air vents.

Such storage facilities are said also to feature above-ground grain elevators, large heater-driers, conveyor belts, and several large low warehouses—the whole complex surrounded by barbed wire fences. Freight cars periodically haul in fresh grain and take out older grain to guard against extensive spoilage, sources say.

It is estimated that the underground bunkers which have been identified contain about 2 million metric tons of grain and the associated warehouses another 4 to 6 million tons. Sources say there is every reason to believe there are numerous similar facilities not yet pinpointed.

A recent book published by the Center for Advanced International Studies at the University of Miami, "War Survival in Soviet Strategy," contains some speculation on war reserves.

The author, Leon Goure, writes: "The Soviet leadership has always considered it vital to maintain large material and food reserves in the event of war. The existence of these so-called 'untouchable' reserves played an important role in sustaining the Soviet war effort in World War II."

"The actual size of the Soviet state material reserves is a well kept secret," Goure says. He notes further that Nikita Khrushchev declared in 1954 that it was "impermissible" to use state grain reserves to make up the shortfall in the 1953 harvest.

Agriculture Department officials believe the Soviet Union decided to move heavily into the U.S. grain market in late 1971 and early 1972 principally to build up its livestock herds. But after last fall's disastrously low grain harvest of 140 million tons, the Russians killed off large numbers of livestock rather than dip into the war reserves, or to divert U.S., Canadian and Australian purchases which it had already committed to supply to Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and North Korea.

The Imports

Last year Russia imported 7 million tons of grain and exported 7.1 million tons.

It appears the Soviet Union is now urging some of their traditional customers to go on the world market and buy their own grain. Poland has recently made a long-term agreement with the United States to buy 2.5 million tons of grain annually.

This year's Soviet harvest is expected to approach the 207 million tons the Russians projected, which would make it the second best crop in history.

Analysts note that a lack of adequate storage facilities in Russia results in large amounts of grain being stored in open ditches where spoilage results from rain and rodents. They contrast this with the elaborate war reserve facilities which appear designed to provide food for the military in the event of war.

Mr. Beecher, a member of the Washington bureau of the Boston Globe, is a former deputy defense secretary for public affairs.

Letters

The Asparagus

I reread Waverley Root's mouth-watering report on asparagus (May 12, '73?) and may I now say that while asparagus appears today in many parts of the world, there is a school of thought that places its origin in ancient Persia, from whence it spread to Greece, figuring in the early religions of these countries.

The name *asparagus* (adopted from Latin), in turn comes from *asparagos* (as Mr. Root points out), but more importantly from the Greek version *aspharagos*, originally a shoot or sprout. But all this is overshadowed by the ancient avestic (really Avestan, old Persian) *sparegha*, a sprout, which is the earliest reference to the delicacy.

On the further treatment of the word, asparagos might well represent Greek *a* for *ana* (meaning up), connected to spargan, to swell. This has a certain phallic relationship. And *phall* is related to *phar* (both Greek) which is related to *bhel* (Indo-European), which means to swell. Thus we understand the symbolic use of the asparagus in the religions of the prophet Zoroaster in 6th-century-BC Persia, and the philosopher Zeno, in 5th-century-BC Greece.

One more thing. Asparagus (German: *spargel*) may have eclipsed elsewhere in the Middle Ages but not in Germany, where it has been alive and well for 1,200 years since being transplanted from the East, from where it may well have been brought here in the coffers of Romulus Augustulus' Roman Legions. Undoubtedly the German Odoacer "liberated" the asparagus fields as well when he deposed Romulus in 476. After some difficulties, which we do not have time to go into here, asparagus came into its own in roughly the 7th or 8th century in the relatively mild Baden-Wuerttemberg area. The German asparagus capital, incidentally, is Schwetzingen, near Heidelberg.

Hopefully, this will add new dimensions to the enjoyment of asparagus and Mr. Root's marvelous gourmet book.

WARREN H. JONES,
Heidelberg, Germany.

Presidents And the Cherry Tree

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The other day, Hodding Carter 3d, publisher of the Delta Democrat Times, who is a summa cum laude graduate of Princeton University and also very bright, gave it as his reason for devoting his full-time energies to the election of Jimmy Carter that the country was "tired of being lied to" by its presidents. Now those who believe in the further socialization of American life should go ahead and vote for Jimmy Carter. But someone, even if ungarlanded by a summa cum laude, should apply some cold compress to the fevered brows of those burning idealists who believe that Executive Sin was invented by Nixon-Ford.

Asked about the lies of Mr. Ford, Hodding Carter gave two examples. When asked, during his confirmation hearings as vice-president whether he would run for president, he said no, he had no intent of doing so. And then when he was asked somewhere along the line whether he would pardon Richard Nixon, he said he didn't think that was appropriate. Well, said Mr. (Hodding) Carter triumphantly—we all know what happened then. Presumably when at Princeton the boys were told that Churchill once said, "Give us the tools and we'll do the job," Hodding and his classmates were introduced to moral squalor.

In his stump speech, Jimmy Carter reverts ceaselessly to the line that he will never lie to the American people. He appears to have convinced some of his disciples that this is literally true. If one were absolutely certain that it was, that would be sufficient reason for voting against Mr. Carter. Because the American people—every people—need to be "lied" to every now and then, in the sense that Ford "lied" when he said at first he would not grant a pardon, then changed his mind.

They Lied

Knute Rockne lied to his team as all cheerleaders must; even as FDR lied when he said we had nothing to fear but fear itself, when in fact what we had to fear was things like hunger, unemployment, mortgage collectors, Nazis, Communists and FDR. Professor Hayek has said that the canard that one cannot turn the clock back is the equivalent of saying that one cannot learn from experience. Experience should be an important teacher, and no one knows this better than Jimmy Carter. His experience as a governor of Georgia who sought popularity with his constituency led him to advocate right to work laws. His experience as a presidential candidate led him to oppose right to work laws. Is he for that reason a liar?

When the political moralists really want to frighten us these days they dangle the figure of Richard Nixon before our memory. I have resolved from this day on to resist this. My quarrels with Mr. Nixon are not those of the majority—he gave us price controls, and an ambivalent policy in Indochina, and détente with the Soviet Union, and the apotheosis of Mao Tse-tung—that's what I hold mostly against him. Yet these are the measures that brought a détente, however temporary, in his relations with American liberals.

The Nixon *they* refer to is exclusively the Nixon of Watergate, the man who conspired to cover up. Well, he did it, he was caught, and he was ousted: so that's that. Chicken thieves should not sit in the Oval Office.

But to suggest that Nixon stands alone in covering up illegalities is to advertise a kind of historical parochialism inappropriate to a summa cum laude from Princeton or, for that matter, from San Quentin U. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, during 1940 and 1941, got up in the morning, brushed his teeth, and began a day's lying until, weary, he fell off to sleep at night. The best-seller "A Man Called Intrepid" is substantially an account of the disseminations and illegal and unconstitutional activity of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, by an ardent admirer who chronicles the critical aid extended by Roosevelt to the allies before Pearl Harbor. Though I regret the duplicity, I am glad FDR did it.

Are we saying that there is a place for lying in office? That is an awkward formulation. What we are saying is that presidents *will "lie"*. They will change their minds. They will dissimulate. They will smile when there is odium in their hearts, and scowl when they feel serene. They will denounce lying while lying, and preach about chastity when they are sinning with their eyes. On this front there is no relief in sight.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2.330.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 280.650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No 34.281

ROLEX OFFERS WORLD-WIDE "AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE"; 250,000 SWISS FRANCS TO GO TO FIVE WINNERS

Rolex Celebrates 50 Years Inside an Oyster

Members of the Swiss watch-making industry have never been notably garrulous about their own corporate affairs. If anything, that reticence level has increased considerably over the past several years, during which time the Swiss industry has reeled under attacks by American and Japanese competitors whose early leaps into the field of electronic timekeeping gadgetry have produced a price-cutting crisis in the watch industry whole.

Thus, when Montres Rolex S.A., the prestigious Geneva-based firm whose innovations have long set standards for the watch-making industry and whose lips are usually more tightly sealed up than one of their famous Rolex Oyster watches, publicly announced their intention to hold same-day press conferences in Geneva and Greenwich on September 22, industry observers unanimously agreed that "something must be up at Rolex." They weren't disappointed.

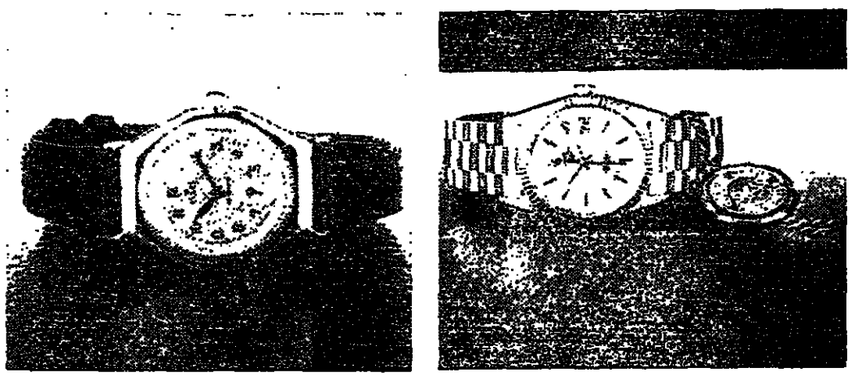
Speaking at the Geneva press conference, Montres Rolex S.A. Managing Director André Heiniger told his audience, "I take great pleasure in announcing 'The Rolex Awards For Enterprise' I cannot think of a better way to start the next 50 years of The Rolex Oyster."

Given Rolex's own record of major enterprise in the watch-making industry, the statement was significant.

To understand why Rolex inspires this kind of feeling in the industry takes a bit of familiarity (and a 'bit' is about all most outsiders ever really get) with the company which makes the watch in the "Oyster Case". And then it takes a bit of understanding about what makes that "Oyster Case" really mean what it does mean. It was no accident which led Ian Fleming to put a Rolex Oyster on James Bond's wrist, and occasionally across his knuckles. In fact one Rolex watcher swears that "there is something vaguely Bond-ish about everything connected with Rolex, from the company and its history right on through the watches to the owners themselves."

There is something unusual about the world of Rolex, and the casual observer misses it altogether until the bits and pieces start being fitted together.

The story starts at the turn of this century, not in Switzerland, but in London, then the economic center of the world. In those days, personal time-keeping was a pocket-watch affair, and England and France had dominated the industry for two centuries. The pocket-watch was an entrenched symbol of "having arrived", and the idea of a watch to be worn on the wrist was generally regarded as a joke by the public, and certainly by the industry. "Everyone knew" that the small size movement needed for an acceptable wrist watch would simply not stand up to the vigorous gestures of hand and arm motions. Even if it could be made solidly enough, it would be impossible to protect from the traditional enemies of watch movements, dirt and moisture. And, even if those problems could be licked, such a tiny movement would never keep time anywhere nearly as precisely as pocketwatches.



FIFTY YEARS OF OYSTER PERFECTING. On left, Mercedes Gleitze's Rolex Oyster, worn in 1927 Channel Swim. On right, today's Rolex Oyster Perpetual Day-Date Chronometer: officially certified, selfwinding, guaranteed waterproof to 165 feet, date plus day of week in full.

Given that array of negatives, it took sizable amounts of a certain kind of "enterprise" for Hans Wilsdorf, a 22-year-old Swiss, to head for London in 1903 with the dream in his head of making wrist watches. By 1905, he had founded his own firm. After coining the name Rolex in 1908, he scored his first coup in 1910, when a Rolex wrist chronometer obtained the world's first official timing certificate from the Swiss Institute at Bienne, Switzerland.

In 1920, Hans Wilsdorf founded the firm Montres Rolex S.A. in Geneva, and, in 1926, the world's first waterproof wrist chronometer was invented and patented under the name of the "Rolex Oyster".

Wilsdorf's dream had materialized. "Waterproof" meant that NOTHING could get at the chronometer-precise movement of his Rolex Oyster watch: not dirt, not dust, not moisture—nothing.

A legend had been launched. For both the industry and the public, the Rolex Oyster (see box) became the standard against which other wrist chronometers were measured. Wilsdorf kept the standard moving up, but always in the Oyster case.

Today, 50 years later, the visitor to Rolex sees something of what that dream has become.

As one long-time Rolex owner put it, after his first look inside the Rolex operation, "You know what I think Hans Wilsdorf **really** did when he designed the Rolex Oyster? I think he and Rolex created their own personal, private, perfect world, right inside this damned case. Once they'd done that, they had a tiny, faultless, virtually impregnable universe in which to work. From then on, these people have simply kept stuffing great new things into that world in the full knowledge that they can forget about it once the case is sealed. It's uncanny. I'll never wear anything but a Rolex."

Walk through one of the most incredible autographed photo exhibition corridors you will ever see, and which Rolex will never advertise in a way which would allow its subjects to be identified. Why? Because the photos, many of them from newsmagazines or newspapers, are of heads of state and well-known people around the world, who are Rolex owners, but for their own—and not for commercial—purposes.

Go down through the basement of the air-conditioned Oyster Case factory, and stand there watching the lubricating oil from the dozens of machines upstairs pouring down through pipes into a "recuperating vat" where gold and platinum dust are filtered out for reuse. And where the filings sit in ordinary dustbins, waiting to be melted down into new ingots.

Hold in your hand the smoothly ticking, 49-year-old Rolex Oyster owned by Mercedes Gleitze, which caused a sensation in England in 1927 when she, as a young London secretary, wore it during her successful swim across the English Channel.

And sit and browse for a while through the endless unsolicited testimonials which pour into Rolex from Rolex owners all over the world; letters written simply to add another "Rolex Oyster" story to the legend which has been growing for 50 years.

And then sit back and try to add it all up. The things you do know, and the things you don't know. The quiet, confident dignity and assurance of the watchmakers in the workshops. The closed doors which stayed closed. The experience adds up to something very much like the Rolex Oysters themselves. Put one on, and you have the enigma on your wrist. You begin to realize that there is something supremely satisfying in **not** having the full answer to the question, "How is Rolex able to do it?" The sensation is faintly regal, a consideration not lost on either Rolex or Rolex owners.

The Rolex Oyster on your wrist sits there with the same quiet, confident dignity and assurance as that evidenced by the watchmakers in the Geneva workshops. But it also denies you access to its "closed doors". It's almost as though, if it were able to speak, it would say, "Our contract is simple. Utter dependability. You require it. I provide it. Why you require it is your affair. How I provide it is mine. It is here, on your wrist. There are many other such contracts, vouchsafing this one. We do not need to speak further because there is no need to know more."

Is there truly something James Bond-ish about the world of Rolex and the Rolex Oyster and Rolex owners? On the surface, one would probably say "No." But then, in an industry being carved up by price-cutting electronic technology, how do you explain this "best-ever year", at Montres Rolex S.A.? Is it because of the image of Rolex Oyster owners? Or is it the 2 1/4-million chronometers themselves, already ticking whose dependability has become legendary. Or is it the people at Rolex Geneva whose confidence seems to come from knowing just what **does** go on in the tiny "perfect worlds of Hans Wilsdorf."

Whatever the answer, it seems pretty clear that it, as with the famed Rolex Oyster Case, is going to stay, sealed beyond the reach of imaginable pressures and intrusions. That philosophy has worked for 50 years, and seems well poised to keep on for at least the next 50.

Oysters + Owners Equal Legends

Sometimes it is difficult to tell just where the dividing line stands, in terms of enterprise and achievement, between Rolex Oysters and their owners. For decades, the stories of owners of Rolex Oysters have been rolling in to Geneva, and there is probably no better way to understand a certain aspect of the world of Rolex than to sample a selection of them. The following quotes and stories skim the surface:

"The watches gave most excellent service under most severe conditions."—British Arctic Air Route Expedition (1931).

"Kept perfect time throughout."—Kamet Punjab Expedition which reached the summit (25,447 feet) (1934).

"Arrived dead on time due accurate checks by my Rolex watch."—Alex Henshaw, England-CapeTown-England world record flight (1939).

"We have indeed come to look upon Rolex Oysters as an important part of high-climbing equipment."—Sir John Hunt, leader of the victorious British Everest Expedition (1953).

"Good time-keeping was taken for granted. Both Harrop's watch and mine were within seconds of the correct time after five months away from civilization."—S. Wignall, leader of the Welsh Himalayan Expedition (1955).

Sir Francis Chichester wears a Rolex watch on his voyage around the world (1966-67).

"All timing for celestial navigation done by Rolex Submariner."—Geoffrey Williams, winner of the single-handed Transatlantic Yacht Race (1968).

"The Rolex Sea-Dweller alone is able to give the exact time at this depth (2,000 feet)."—Patrice Chemin, of the Comex divers in Marseilles (1972).

The stories of punishing treatment and endurance seem to go on endlessly; one of the better ones is this . . .

Ejected at 400 Knots

"As a Navy jet fighter pilot . . . I was flying my Grumman jet at 22,000 feet at a speed of 400 knots, when I experienced complete engine failure . . . In the ensuing moments it became necessary for me to eject myself through the canopy of my plane, sustaining a force of some 19 Gs . . . shattering my half-inch-thick plastic canopy to pieces, absorb a comparable shock in the opening of my parachute while travelling through the air at a speed of about 200 knots, bear the impact of colliding with the water, and spend some 67 minutes in the frigid waters of the Mediterranean sea awaiting my rescue . . . my Rolex Perpetual had not only remained intact but, when checked with the ship's chronometer, was found to have not lost even so much as a tick." (From an American fighter pilot.)

The Rolex Awards For Enterprise

On September 22, 1976, in Geneva and Greenwich, as the first step in a program to gain world-wide awareness of an unusual competition, announcement was made of "THE ROLEX AWARDS FOR ENTERPRISE". The Awards, designed "To Mark The Fiftieth Anniversary Of The Rolex Oyster, 1926-1976" were "Created by Montres Rolex S.A. to sponsor outstanding personal enterprise."

Why the celebration? To quote from one of the brochures outlining the Awards, "A lot of remarkable things have happened to the Rolex Oyster in the last 50 years" (on which subject, more elsewhere on this page).

What's the challenge? Once more from the brochure, it's to "Add your own chapter to the next 50 years of Rolex history."

Five of "The Rolex Awards For Enterprise" are being offered. Each of the five Award winners will be invited to Geneva as the guests of Rolex. There, they will each receive a check for 50,000 Swiss Francs, and will also be presented with a specially inscribed Rolex Chronometer.

The purpose of the Awards is to provide financial help for projects which seek to break new ground in their particular sphere and which capture the spirit of enterprise shown by Rolex, and Rolex owners, over the last fifty years.

As to the nature of the projects themselves, Rolex are inviting applicants to submit proposals for original projects within any one of the following three general categories: Applied Sciences and Invention, Exploration and Discovery, and The Environment.

In the Applied Sciences and Invention category, the search is for projects involving a step forward in research, experiment or innovation in the general field of science and technology.

In the Exploration and Discovery category, one with which Rolex have been long involved the project might cover anything from a piece of original map research to an expedition.

In the Environment category, Rolex are inviting proposals for projects which seek in some way to protect and preserve the world around us, by helping to tackle pollution, for example, or helping to save some of the many threatened species of wild-life.

To judge the proposed projects entries, Rolex have assembled a distinguished Selection Committee, under the Chairmanship of Andre Heiniger, Managing Director, Montres Rolex S.A. The Selection Committee includes:

Professor Jacques Piccard, who made the world's deepest dive in the bathyscaphe "Trieste" in the Marianas Trench to 10,916 meters,

Professor Olivier Reverdin, renowned Hellenist at University of Geneva, and ex-President of the Council of Europe,

Luis Marden, Chief of the Foreign Editorial Staff of the National Geographic Society.

How to Apply

Official entry forms, detailed rules and conditions are available by writing to: The Secretariat, The Rolex Awards for Enterprise, P.O. Box 695, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland.

Simply send your name and address, stating the general nature of the project you are considering for entry.

Entries should be submitted as soon as possible, but in any event should arrive no later than March 31st, 1977.

Once all the entries have been examined, the Selection Committee will draw up a short list and at this stage may consult referees nominated by the applicant. The five Award winners will be notified in June 1977 and their names published in the International editions of Time magazine in October 1977.

Heiniger: "Things As They Ought To Be"

Managing Director André Heiniger has been running Montres Rolex S.A., in Geneva, for the last 17 of his 30 years at Rolex. Since he took over, annual sales value at Rolex has grown over 800%. With the announcement of "The Rolex Awards For Enterprise," Heiniger obviously enjoyed fielding a number of questions about the Awards and about Rolex itself. Excerpts from his interview with The International Herald Tribune:

Q. "Mr. Heiniger, 'The Rolex Awards For Enterprise' are an impressive undertaking. How did Rolex decide on them?

AH. "We at Rolex started thinking about the Awards idea about four years ago, as something we, as a Company, thought we ought to do. The Rolex Oyster chronometer has quite a history of enterprise attached to it, you know, both from our side and on the part of Rolex Oyster owners. For us, the philosophy of enterprise is an important idea; we value it internally, and we value it when we see it outside.

I think there is too much "kept aside" today; things that don't get done because people don't have the time, or the money, or the encouragement to do them. It has something to do with the quality of life. For us at Rolex, there is a very strong concern for things as they ought to be. We have that concern about our watches. And very many Rolex owners exhibit that concern in their own lives.

Therefore, the Awards, which we hope will help people to a new psychology about the quality of life. We'd like to encourage people to think about life and how to live it better, and help some of those whose enterprising ideas simply need some support.

Q. "You've talked about the next fifty years of the Rolex Oyster' with some assurance, and yet the industry seems to be swept up in a quartz-and-electronics revolution. How does that mesh?"



ANDRE HEINIGER. Managing Director Montres Rolex S.A., Geneva.

AH. "Maybe some perspectives will help. First, we have been producing the Rolex Quartz for some time, but only in very limited quantities, much as we do with our Rolex Cellini collection of fine watches; second, unless I'm very mistaken, this will be the best year in Montres Rolex S.A.'s history. And, thirdly, the next fifty years of the Rolex Oyster **will** include a Rolex **Oyster** Quartz, starting next year, for those people who would like to have quartz capabilities combined with those of the Rolex Oyster's traditional advantages. When you see it, I think you'll understand why I 'speak with assurance' about the next 50 years of The Rolex Oyster."

Rolex' Own Record Of Enterprise

One of the first things which registers on a visitor to Montres Rolex S.A. in Geneva, is the enormous pride taken by the people at Rolex, not only in their famed Rolex Oyster watches, but also in their company, and its achievements. Some (of the) highlights from that history (include the following):

1905: Hans Wilsdorf, founder of Rolex, begins specializing in watches with the best movements, those with lever escapement.

1910: Rolex obtain the world's first official timing certificate for a wrist chronometer at Bienne (Switzerland).

1914: Rolex obtain the world's first class "A" certificate ever awarded to a wrist chronometer at the Kew-Teddington Observatory (England).

1926: The world's first waterproof case, the Rolex Oyster, is invented and patented.

1931: The forerunner of all modern mechanical self-winding wrist watches, the Rolex Perpetual rotor mechanism is invented and patented.

1945: The world's first waterproof, self-winding calendar wrist chronometer showing the date automatically in a window, the Rolex Date-just, is introduced.

1953: The world's first wrist watch for skindivers, the Rolex Submariner, is launched.

1954: The first Rolex Oyster Perpetual Chronometer for ladies is produced.

1954: The Rolex Oyster Perpetual calendar chronometer especially made for pilots, the GMT-Master, is produced. It indicates simultaneously the exact time in any two time zones.

1956: The Rolex Oyster Perpetual Day-Date is launched. It is the world's first wrist chronometer indicating the date and the day of the week written in full (in 24 different languages now).

1960: A special Rolex Oyster fixed to the **outside** of the bathyscaphe "Trieste" dived to a depth of 35,798 feet in the Marianas Trench, near Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, where the pressure was nearly seven tons per square inch. Upon surfacing, Jacques Piccard noted that the Rolex watch was still functioning perfectly.

1971: The Rolex Oyster Perpetual Sea-Dweller is launched. It is guaranteed waterproof to a depth of 2,000 feet (610 meters) and is the first divers' watch to incorporate a helium valve.

1976: By now, Rolex has produced about two and a quarter million officially certified wrist-chronometers. The proportion of Rolex chronometer with respect to the total production of timepieces by the company is by far the biggest of the whole Swiss watchmaking industry.

On Having the Oyster as Your World

When a concept and a product endure for Fifty Years, it is a little difficult these days to avoid curiosity about their origins. What's the story on the Rolex Oyster? There are people in the Rolex world who will swear that it happened like this:

In some unspecified year, to celebrate his birthday, and as a surprise for his guests, Hans Wilsdorf ordered a hail of oysters to be sent direct from Whitstable by plane. Before the arrival of his guests, Wilsdorf decided that he would like to inspect the oysters, but between the desire to inspect and inspecting stood the oyster shells. However, nothing daunted, he took a knife in one hand and an oyster in the other.

After struggling for some time with the recalcitrant shellfish, his knife blade snapped. He got another knife, panted, persisted, tried the oyster from every angle. Suddenly, as he worked, an inspiration came to him: what if the principle of the oyster-shell were applied to a watch case?

And, absorbed by this wonderful idea, Wilsdorf quietly slipped into his study. There his friends found him, an hour later, deep in thought. His enigmatic reply to their questions was, "Look what I've invented today!" showing them the oyster still tightly clutched in his hand. To their even greater surprise, he added, "Here in my hand, is the waterproof watch." They thought he was joking, and, laughing heartily, they bore him off to the dining room.

Years of work and research were to go by before the idea Wilsdorf owed to his birthday oysters materialized. Finally, in 1926, Rolex had invented and patented the first waterproof watch. In memory of the unforgettable birthday, it was promptly christened the Rolex Oyster.

So goes the story, and there's little point in faulting it. The progeny of that first Rolex Oyster have been writing their own stories for years, and the Oyster family has become fairly extensive.

Depending on what you need in your world, you can pretty much have your Oyster. Rolex Oysters do come in a basic hand-wound movement, with the basic guarantee of being waterproof to a depth of 165 feet. At the other end of the spectrum, there is the diamond-laden platinum Rolex Oyster Perpetual Day-Date Chronometer.

In between lies a remarkable range of Rolex Oysters which do, **or don't do**, things according to the requirements of the owners. For example, there are—

The Datejust, the classic and perhaps best-known member of the modern Rolex Oyster Perpetual family. Self-winding (as are all the subsequent models), waterproof to 165 feet, with an automatic calendar under the famous "Cyclops" eye bubble.

The Explorer, worn by Sir John Hunt in his conquest of Mt. Everest. A specially robust version of the Oyster, it's waterproof to 330 feet, and has a highly luminous dial.

The Explorer II, of particular interest to speleologists, who lose day/night orientation in the depths of the earth. It has a supplementary hand, a 24-hour bezel, date calendar, and special shouldering protecting the winding crown.

The Milgauss, specially designed for scientists exposed to magnetic fields. Normal watches stop working in magnetic fields of below 100 Milgauss; the Rolex Milgauss goes on in fields beyond 1,000 Milgauss.

The Cosmograph the combination of wrist-watch and stop-watch, with fifth-of-a-second time measurement.

The latest in a long line of innovations is the **Rolex Oyster Perpetual Sea-Dweller Chronometer**, and if that sounds like a mouthful it should, because people's lives depend on it (see box). In a quite literal sense, there are times when they have Oysters as their world. Hans Wilsdorf would have understood.

Decompression Explosions; Ingenious Rolex Invention

In the never-ending search for oil, minerals and other resources, man has increasingly turned to the ocean depths for his needs. Undersea exploration has developed remarkably over the last decade, and with it, the need for men to work at ever deeper levels, under extraordinary conditions.

To make "deep-dives" and to be able to stay at great depth, for extended periods of work, has meant the development of submarine houses and caissons. In these deep-sea working tools, divers live in an artificial atmosphere made of gas mixtures, usually with a high percentage of helium present.

The molecules of these gases are so infinitesimally small that they penetrate watches along with everything else in the highly pressurized compartment. While having no effect on the workings of watches, the expansion of these molecules during decompression has had tragic consequences; the expanding gases within the watch cause it to explode.

To avoid this requires a system for allowing these expanding gases to escape quickly from a watch whose other requirements make it necessary to be very strongly sealed. Rolex, with years of experience in making watches for undersea work, developed a method of coping with the problem in their **Sea-Dweller Chronometer.**

First, Rolex made a watch which, with all the normal Oyster attributes (self-winding, chronometer precision, calendar), could be guaranteed waterproof down to a depth of **2,000 feet.** Then, Rolex tackled the problem of getting the watch back up to normal surface pressures, through the delicate and dangerous decompression period. Somehow, the need was to devise a system for allowing the highly compressed gases to escape rapidly.

Rolex's solution to the problem was (another Rolex patent) a tiny valve, seen in the side of the case of the Sea-Dweller, which permits helium and other gases to escape and enable the watch to withstand decompression.

It is this watch that the Comex divers of Marseilles, who work at depths of 2,000 feet in the world's largest undersea diving organization, have as their official timepiece. Their lives can literally depend on it.

BRUSSELS

Building Art Into The Metro System

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS (IHT).—Brussels has made its new metro system into a museum of modern art. So far only Line 1 offers a permanent exhibition. But there is more to come.

"When they showed me this great gray wall," said Folon, one of the participating artists, "my mind went blank. Who could do anything with so much dead concrete?" But inspiration came as a beam of light shot through a hole in the ceiling. "Then I realized it would be a world without daylight down there." Now Folon's concrete wall is covered with rainbow colors curving inward to a painted sun.

The project has been a challenge to both the artists and the special commission appointed to oversee the project. A main consideration has been safeguarding the art. Sculptures have been welded to walls with sufficient cunning to defeat the most determined predator. Large paintings on canvas have special glass shields.

But Pol Bury's mobile posed a special problem. It is made of many interlocking pipes, kept on the move by air from ventilator fans. Parts of it weigh 500 kilos and, aside from the possibility of damage to the mobile itself, there was the chance that it might fall. "Have no fear," an official said, "we worked it all out carefully with Mr. Bury. I guarantee it won't fall down."



Alechinsky, left, and Dotremont working on their project for the Brussels subway.

Choice of materials was limited by several factors, with resistance to pollution, easy cleaning and cost heading the list. Jo Delahaut, one of Belgium's leading geometric artists, chose industrial tiles for his ceramic wall, "so they can be easily washed and replaced cheaply if they're chipped or damaged." Lismonde's gold, orange and brown work on aluminum brings light and life to a long dark corridor—it's washable.

Roger Somville and his team of young artists worked two years to create a night-and-day climate on 500 square meters. Helmeted motorcyclists seem to roar out of the wall, homage is paid to the construction workers who built the metro, military oppression in Chile is invoked and a café at night takes up a corner.

Alechinsky and fellow COBRA artist Christian Dotremont have taken as their theme a Dotremont poem. Vic Gentils's contribution may have been the most difficult of all since he used mirror glass so constructed that it moves each time anyone passes by. At the far end of his composition, still in fragmented glass, he set up giant figures contemplating the phenomenon of mobile mirrors. The frieze of antiquated steam engines by Roger Nellens will probably prove one of the most popular exhibits in this unlikely museum.

THE ART MARKET

The Coming Attraction—Kitsch

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 1 (IHT).—Kitsch is obviously in for a fine season. The trend is emerging from the "mixed sales" of the traditional French kind—starting with graphics, paintings, objets d'art and furniture and rugs.

The sales at Hôtel Drouot during the past 10 days attracted the professionals and the results reflect the professional thinking.

Wednesday at Hôtel Drouot Rive Gauche there was a sprinkling of kitsch paintings and objects of the late 19th century in several rooms; almost all fared well. In some cases, the works formed a striking contrast with other schools.

At an auction conducted by Jean-Louis Picard, for example, a charming landscape bordering on abstraction by a modern French painter, Gines H. Parra, which shows Mont Saint-Michel bay at low tide, was knocked down at 222 francs. This is more than reasonable for a pleasing, colorful watercolor by a little-known artist.

928 Francs

Another watercolor of his made 290 francs immediately after. It was followed by an unwieldy picture about 2 meters high and 1.30 meters wide of a nude woman lying on grass, stroking the nose of a donkey. The color was drab with a pale, gray-green background; the only touch of color was the rusty hue of the woman's hair. A heavy frame in veneered wood did little to enhance this white elephant—which brought a stupendous 928 francs.

A few steps away at an auction conducted by Dominique Ribeyre the trend repeated itself on a larger scale. The objects came from an estate and were offered without reserve prices, making contrasts greater than they usually are at Hôtel Drouot. One or two modern paintings sold for a song. A rather good view of Paris, 85 by 60 centimeters, done in a sort of modernized neo-impressionist style, was knocked down at 50 francs. A large Riviera harbor scene by Gaston Latouche, who is, in his own way, a modern painter doing impressionistic landscapes with bright pinks and other colors of kitsch inspiration, fetched 1,740 francs.

Real Kitsch

And when it came to real kitsch, prices flared up. A large painting by Jules Delaunay (1828-1891), called "Les Mousquetaires," remotely inspired by 17th-century French painting in the style of the Le Nain brothers and apparently intended as an illustration of the four characters in Alexander Dumas's novel, soared to 2,540 francs. This may seem a huge figure for a bad painting, but the dealer who got it will resell it at three times that figure.

More significant still were the prices fetched by bronzes and other objets d'art at which no professional would have looked twice two or three years ago. At Dominique Ribeyre's sale, there were two large candelabra shaped like warriors in supposedly Frankish armor standing on pedestals and holding at arm's length, six cyma-shaped arms. The bronzes, signed Beaumont—possibly Jean-Baptiste (1768-1852)—and cast by Susse Frères, the well-known 19th-century foundry, had a harsh mechanical feel and unpleasant, murky patina, making them look like toys for grown-ups. They brought 3,200 francs.

After that, a chimney centerpiece representing jousting horsemen in medieval English costume, again in a blackish bronze with yellowish undertones, went up to 4,176 francs. The cumbersome piece, about 70 centimeters, must have been made to be exhibited at some salon in the 19th century and may have some minor art historical interest. The price is still considerable.

Animal Figures

Such kitsch pieces have caught up with the bronze animal figures cast by artists such as J.-P. Mêne, which remain for a long time the only acceptable bronzes to be given any consideration at auction.

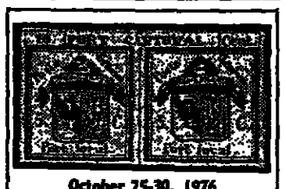
Significantly at the same sale, an excellent bronze horse by Paul-Edouard Delabrière (1829-1912) made only 3,250 francs just about the price it would have fetched three or four years ago. Even if one takes into account the fact that the price will be probably multiplied three or four-fold by the time it reaches a gallery, this reflects the depressed state of the market for animalier bronzes.

Symbolist art, which often comes close to kitsch in its dull, academic treatment of figurative art but has an ambitious literary background to its subject matter, has been rising faster still. Because it is often not identified for what it is, it offers the connoisseur the best bargains at such Drouot sales.

An ormolu and marble structure with four pillars and a cupola over the bust of a god made 3,950 francs Wednesday. The four kneeling archangels chiseled on top of each column that flanked the cupola, the amethyst stone inlaid on the pedestal gave it just the right pseudo-precious quality that is essential to symbolist objects to appeal to the clientele. The piece, about 40 centimeters high, will no doubt be given precise identification and come back on the market at four times the price.

Such events give these sales the spice that accounts for the crowds they manage to draw.

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Around the London and Paris Galleries

London

Sean Rice, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W1, to Oct. 7.

Titled "Man and Demigod," Rice's fifth one-man show offers baroque figurations of prophets, saints and classical deities, all made in a welded amalgam of bronze, brass and copper. The excitement of these dramatic works lies in the sculptor's control of scale, for the tiny maquettes have the same grandeur as the vast over-life-sized pieces, while the gigantic works have the same attention to filigree detail as the tiniest near-miniature sculptures.

* * *

Graham Sutherland, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork St., London, W1, to Oct. 7.

In association with Hamet Fine Art, the Redfern Gallery is presenting an interesting selection of the work of Graham Sutherland, in the form of 37 items from the Douglas Cooper collection. Starting with some of the drawings of London made when Sutherland was working as a war artist, the show ranges through near-abstract natural forms, ideas for the Coventry Cathedral designs, paintings for the "Bestiary" suite, to the "La Foresta" suite of six lithographs.

* * *

Bakst/Burns, Fine Art Society Ltd., 148 New Bond St., London, W1, to Oct. 9.

In the decade 1908-1918, Bakst revolutionized theater decor and costume design by his work for Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, and then, for a further decade (although he died in December, 1924) had an even wider influence on fashion and fabric design in Europe and the United States. This splendid show (which includes items from Moscow, Leningrad, and from the Metropolitan and the Museum of Modern Art in New York) amply demonstrates the reason for this influence. For rarely, if ever, has there been a designer with such an acute sense of color and texture, such an appreciation of richness and fantasy in materials. Coincident with this show is an exhibition of the work of Robert Burns, (1869-1941), an illuminator of genius, whose visuals for a fine limited edition of the "Scots Ballads" captures the spirit of those grisly romantic poems in a manner one would not have believed possible.

* * *

Roderic Barrett, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Square, London, W8, to Oct. 15.

Roderic Barrett, whose 21st one-man show this is, is a figurative painter, but the protagonists in his pictures act mysteriously and in ways difficult to read. The "Keeper" is a strange working woman, seemingly keeping the wicks of a dozen burning candles in order with a large pair of sharp scissors. The "Man on Chair" might be contemplating suicide, except that he has altogether too cheerful a smile on his face. And what is the significance in his otherwise empty room of the goat's head on the paraffin heater? These are odd works but beautifully drawn and painted. And the straightforward still lifes in the show, though painted in the 20th-century idiom, have all the warmth and color of the Flemish old master work.

* * *

Peter Simpson, Angela Flowers, 3-4 Portland Mews, D'Arblay St., London, W1, to Oct. 16.

Most pop artists, as most neo and hyper-realists, have little feeling for the objects they so carefully portray, using them only as vehicles for displaying their manual dexterity. Simpson brings all the skills of the hyper-realist to bear on the abandoned shoes, the plaster knickknacks, the paste jewelry, the gold-plated wrist watches and all the other everyday objects which proliferate in his drawings and paintings. But these are objects which were dear to those who possessed them, no matter how hideous outsiders and onlookers may believe them to be. Few of his pictures contain people (those few that do have an overwhelming presence) but in every one the intimate relationships between the inanimate thing and the proud possessor is implicit.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.



Bakst's 1916 costume design for an Arabian prince and his slave, currently on view at the Fine Art Society, London.

Paris

Jean Amado, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 53 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Oct. 30.

Jean Amado is a sculptor who produces stone ships that are mountains, that are ruined palaces, that are petrified galleons. A treasure for the imagination which instantly feels at ease and is enticed to enter into that mood of concentrated playfulness which is the most productive disposition of youth. In an art world saturated with sniffy obsessions (which come to be considered "clever" or fashionable), Amado's work is oxygen and poetry, an open door for dreams.

* * *

Roel d'Haese, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7 Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris 6, to Oct. 30.

Roel d'Haese is yet another artist who succeeds by minding his own business, that is, by listening to the voice of his imagination. But this a a darker world—a compound of baroque terror and baroque humor populated by beautifully tender monsters. There is a nocturnal intensity in many of these works, and a carnival phantasmagoria. The bronze sculptures represent a variety of subjects, quite often huge-headed figures with gentle faces, tiny arms and a single bird's foot all emerging out of a body that looks like an amalgamation of monstrous leaves. Any city with the means and the imagination should set them all in a wild garden to haunt the passersby.

* * *

Grands et Jeunes d'Aujourd'hui, Grand Palais, Paris 8, to Oct. 17.

The Grand Palais, like an inside-out transatlantic steamer, has a narrow deck that runs all around the inside of the building. On this deck is to be seen the above-mentioned salon (the ground floor being the Salon des Antiquaires—a more sumptuous affair). Any salon is bound to be like an average subway train, too many of the faces are made dull by the care of the world and a few shine out. So it is here: the usual, well-made and predictable things, the predictably strenuous efforts to be unpredictable and a few who actually have something to communicate. There are a few prominent names, and a few less prominent with interesting works.

* * *

Jean-Paul Agosti, Galerie Etienne de Causans, 25 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Oct. 30.

Agosti, who is 28, has a refined craft and a taste for the homemade esoteric—he depicts assemblages of structures and objects, mostly without any actual function. His paintings and drawings are therefore elegant exercises that set off his draftsmanship and sense of economy, indeed all his qualities of form and sensitivity which are presently functioning in a vacuum. Is it the deadly cult of Marcel Duchamp, or one of his countless epigones, one wonders, that have lead him to this choice?

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Christie's Goes On Offensive In New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Christie's International Ltd., the 200-year-old London-based auction house, will make a major attack on the New York market by opening two auction galleries in the city in 1977.

The arch-competitor of Sotheby Parke Bernet is entering this auction arena by purchasing Plaza Art Galleries and by taking a long-term lease on the grand ballroom of Delmonico's, the former hotel on Park Avenue, where its most important U.S. art and antiques auctions will be held.

The move was interpreted as a major effort by Christie's to recapture its supremacy in the art and antiques field, which it lost to Sotheby's some 20 years ago.

Search Is Set For First Men In America

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—One of the biggest archaeological projects ever mounted in the United States is to be conducted over the next three years in Alaska to search for remains of what scientists believe were the first people to enter North America from Asia over the now submerged Bering land bridge.

The project is to cost $600,000, half to come from the National Geographic Society and half from the National Park Service.

A financial commitment of this size is unusual in New World archaeology and is indicative of the recently growing scientific interest in the question of when man first reached the Americas.

The project is expected to concentrate in and around an archaeological dig known as Dry Creek, 75 miles south of Fairbanks. The site, just north of Mount McKinley National Park, was discovered in 1973 by Charles Holmes, then a graduate student and now with the Alaska State Park System.

The new project will be directed by two scientists at the University of Alaska, William Powers, an anthropologist, and Russell Guthrie, a zoologist.

Their earlier excavations at Dry Creek have produced a number of relics indicative of human presence about 11,000 years ago. Although they found no human bones, they did find a fair number of flaked stone tools and refuse heaps of bones of animals believed to have been killed and eaten by the people, who subsisted by hunting. However, most anthropologists believe that man entered the New World long before.

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DANCE

Jerome Robbins 'Returns' to Ballet

By David Stevens

PARIS (IHT).—Jerome Robbins is a name that evokes different associations for different people, whether it is "West Side Story" or "Fiddler on the Roof" or any other of the more than a dozen musicals he has directed and/or choreographed, or the "Peter Pan" television show with Mary Martin, or any one of the long list of ballets he has turned out more or less steadily since "Fancy Free" in 1944.

But when he came out on the stage to share the applause after his "Dances at a Gathering" at the opening of the New York City Ballet's Paris stand—trim and dapper, a glowing tan set off by the bristly gray of his beard and remaining hair, radiating prosperity and looking a good decade younger than his 57 years—he gave every appearance of a man happy to be back in the dance world. He confirmed as much, a few days later, with some qualifications.

"I argue with the statement that I returned to ballet," he said. "I never let go. What I have done is let go of my commercial work.

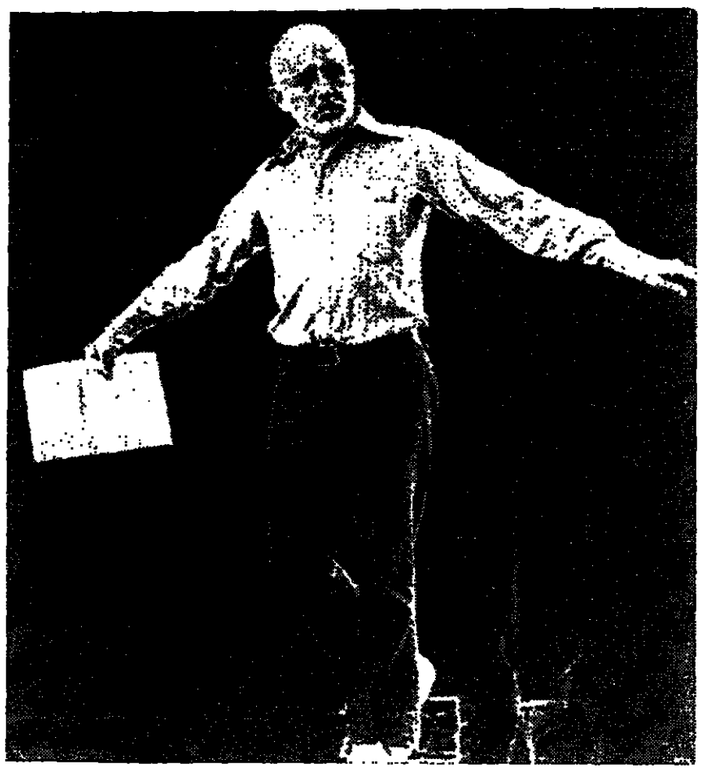
"I am enjoying myself tremendously. In ballet I'm working on my own material and saying what I want to say, which I can't do working with eight other people," he went on. "But I'm not putting down collaboration, or the experience of working with a Bernstein or a Sondheim."

As Robbins tells it, his dropping of commercial theater is more a question of circumstances than a conscious decision. He has not been offered anything he wanted to work on—and the singular absence of failures in his working life suggests a sharp eye in this department.

"Most of the musicals I have seen lately I have not admired," he said. "Once in a while I have seen a show, and I am glad to have seen it, but glad not to have worked on it.

"And then," he went on, quietly delivering a clinching argument, "there was the chance to work with George Balanchine."

Robbins recalled that his first contact with Balanchine had been on Broadway, in the early forties, in a show called "Great Lady". "The cast included Nora Kaye, Alicia Alonso and Andre Eglevsky, and I was in the chorus.



Choreographer Jerome Robbins, who says he "never let go of ballet" but has "let go of my commercial work."

There was another show, called 'Keep Off the Grass,' and then almost all of us went into Ballet Theatre."

From 1949 to 1959, Robbins was with the New York City Ballet as Balanchine's associate artistic director, then came a few years with his own Ballets: U.S.A., and the creation of his version of Stravinsky's "Les Noces" in 1965 for the American Ballet Theatre, all parallel with Broadway activity up to "Fiddler on the Roof" in 1964. Then came a kind of hiatus in public activity when he received a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1966 for a two-year experiment in theater, the American Theatre Laboratory. It was "Dances at a Gathering" that brought him back, almost accidentally, to front and center of the ballet world and to the NYCB.

"A couple of shows I was going to work on fell through, and one day I just dropped by the ballet to see what was going on," he recalled. "I was asked if I would like to do anything for a gala that was coming up. I had just rehearsed Patty McBride and Edward Villella in 'Afternoon of a Faun,' and I thought I would like to do a pas de deux for them, and I thought I would use some Chopin pieces. Then I thought I would add two more dancers, and it just grew until I had half an hour and I thought I had better show it to Balanchine and trim it down to the core of the ballet.

"But Balanchine said, 'No, do more, keep going—like peanuts'," popping imaginary peanuts into his mouth one after another. When the ballet was done and put into order, it had 10 dancers and lasted an hour. It was almost instantly accepted as a masterpiece, a blend of classic vocabulary and natural movement that is uniquely Robbins, and it was the immediate cause of his return to the company as co-balletmaster with Balanchine and John Taras.

"The ballet just sort of blossomed," Robbins said. "It was just born by itself, like getting into a stream and just going with the water." What is it about? "Well, it's about dancing. I can't say what it describes—perhaps life experiences, celebrating certain joys."

Whether speaking of "Dances," or his "Goldberg Variations"—another masterwork in a different vein, that came two years later—or the company's fantastic 1972 Stravinsky festival for which more than 20 new ballets were created, Robbins comes back to a recurrent theme—"I could not have done it with any other company—it simply could not have worked that way."

He speaks of the relaxed atmosphere in the company, of the joy of working with Balanchine ("He puts his cards on the table in front of everyone, including the dancers") and of "the total cooperation of those dancers who are giving up roles in helping those who are learning them." He also feels that dance in America has "never been stronger than it is now—there is a real sense of permanence."

"This company is a workshop, and the thing we are working on is dance."

THEATER IN LONDON

David Storey's Upsetting 'Mother's Day'

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 1 (IHT).—David Storey's new play, "Mother's Day," at the Royal Court seems to have affronted most of London's critics. They have not merely disliked this very funny and disquieting comedy; they have denounced it with such a sense of outrage, protesting so much, that I can only imagine it has touched them on a raw nerve.

The Edinburgh Festival, after the production of "Night," another of Mr. Storey's plays, ran into casting difficulties, refused to stage "Mother's Day," a reflection on the pusillanimous attitude of the official festival towards drama rather than on the quality of the work.

What can have upset the critics so? I know what dismayed Edinburgh. The play is subversive and much concerned with sexual matters.

"Mother's Day" does not have the delicacy, the finely balanced realism of Mr. Storey's previous work although it is marked by the same humanism. On the page, it reads as if Joe Orton had rewritten a Pinter play. In the theater, it is more obviously linked with such plays as "In Celebration" and "Home."

The difference is that it takes the themes central to Mr. Storey's work—the destructive, manipulative family group, the uneasy homecoming of the children, the cutcast's zest for life at whatever cost—and treats them as subjects for broad comedy.

His family, the Johnsons, represent the obverse of every normal and decent impulse. They live, with pretensions to something grander, in a squalid council house. Mother, an upper-class lady seduced by, and married to, a house painter, treats the family as if they were tourists in a stately home. Her favorite son, Gordon, is a thug and incipient rapist. Her other son, the dim Harold, wants to marry his sister. Her husband is an ineffectual man, given to windy philosophizing. The one normal member of the household, Lily, is treated as a mental defective by the others.

Into the randy clutches of this incestuous, sexually rapacious household falls a young heiress, eloping with a professional seducer, followed by an earnest private detective and her upper-middle-class parents. The result is a well-plotted and skillful farce that grows ever more absurd as farces should, and ever more outrageous. The play is exceptionally well cast and there is some fine comic acting, notably from David Ryall as the detective, Bryan Pringle as the father, and from Betty Marseen, apart from an occasional hesitancy, as the mother.

* * *

At the Soho-Poly, "Men of War" is an excellent double bill exploring the violence in society that arises from the deprivations suffered by the working classes.

Barie Keeffe's "Abide With Me" is a small, sharp play about three Cockney football fans, supporters of Manchester United, shut out of the cup final because they have no tickets and cannot afford to buy any at inflated prices. While concentrating on the desultory dialogue of the trio—Paul (Karl Johnson), a bitter and frustrated man totally devoted to the team, Jan (Philip Davis), a weak follower, and Louis (Elvis Payne), who can find nothing better to fill his time—Mr. Keeffe manages to explore the reasons for the violence of many young soccer supporters; in their limited and limiting lives, identification with a team gives them a meaning and purpose but their devotion is rewarded by exploitation.

Occasionally, Mr. Keeffe tries to overload his play with symbolic significance and the ending, with Paul screaming "Don't ignore me!" would seem melodramatic were it not for the savage conviction of Mr. Johnson's acting.

At the end of the play, Mr. Keeffe allows Louis a little hope for the future as he abandons the violent fanaticism of hero worship to try to join the army.

In the second play, George Byatt's "Soldier Green," the army is seen as no escape route to a better life but as a means of duping and brainwashing the working class to turn them into automatons whose function it is to suppress any attempt at revolution by others of their own class.

It is a swingingly effective attack on the British soldiers as urban terrorists, already engaged in civil war in Ireland. Mr. Byatt abandons the methods of conventional theater for a form that combines the techniques of a lecture with shock methods and direct statements to the audience.

It is an approach, I feel, that ignores all the resources of character and conflict that produce the best theater, but there is no denying that Mr. Byatt's passionately straightforward confrontation with his audience is dramatically impressive. He is much helped by the excellent acting of Stuart Barren as a sergeant and Philip Davis as a dim recruit taught how to hate and kill, but Anthony Allen as a conventionally minded officer is noticeably ill at ease.

The play's power and truth is weakened by its ending, a piece of romantic wish-fulfillment in which the soldiers, confronted by a revolutionary mob, turn on their officer. The substitution of fantasy for the reality of the rest of the play is disastrous.



Jane Carr and Alun Armstrong in "Mother's Day," now at the Royal Court, London.

N.Y. Entertainment:

Manners and 'Sunday Woman'

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Sunday Woman," an Italian film, "has a plot that creaks and rambles but takes us through a dry and lovely comedy of manners," Richard Eder says. Marcello Mastroianni, Jacqueline Bisset and Jean-Louis Trintignant "make the most of parts that allow them to show their gifts for stylishness and subtlety." It is set among the rich and bored in Turin, where somebody has smashed in the head of Garrone, "an unlikable crumb attached to the city's upper crust." Mastroianni, as the inspector, is assigned to solve the case without catching anybody. "It is the most winning and nuanced role that he has done for some time." The comedy turns serious when he encounters Miss Bisset, who, as one of the beautiful people, "is a battleground of real feeling and decadent detachment."

"Norman . . . Is That You?" is "very hard to imagine, let alone see," Richard Eder says. It's a play turned into a film starring



Redd Foxx
"Norman . . ."

Redd Foxx as the owner of a dry-cleaning shop who discovers that his wife (Pearl Bailey) has run off, and that his son is a homosexual. "It's a series of bad jokes about homosexuality, strung upon trite situation comedy and collapsing into what is meant to be an uplifting message."

"How Funny Can Sex Be?" an Italian comedy directed by Dino Risi, "is a disappointment not easily remedied," according to Vincent Canby. It's a series of eight sketches that parody Italian sexual manners, starring Giancarlo Giannini. "an immensely gifted character actor," showing only "remnants of better performances." Laura Antonelli, "a talented comedienne, also wastes her talents." The material by Risi and Ruggero Maccari is "exhausted."

Plays

"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, struck Clive Barnes "as a masterpiece" and "a landmark production." Gershwin originally intended his story of a cripple in love with a whore as grand opera "which is what the present producer, Sherwin M. Goldman, envisaged." He is using the "always innovative" Houston Grand Opera and three different casts; this production included Donnie Ray Albert as Porgy and Calmma Dale as Bess. The others will probably be as good but "this one was pure delight." David Gockley, Houston's director, "has given Goldman every scrap of support he could wish for. The casting has been impeccable and the entire production has an air of class." The staging is by Jack O'Brien with John DeMain conducting.

"Home Boy," is the fifth play in Ed Bullins's 20-play cycle about blacks in contemporary America. Clive Barnes says, "This is a fragmented play with music." It's the story of two young Southern black men who plan to emigrate to the North; once they've left the land they are robbed of their sense of community. "It's an episodic series of encounters and conversations," with music by Aaron Bell and lyrics by the author. The acting by Rodney Hudson and Thommie Blackwell is "convincing" but watching this play "we are reminded of other, more potent, plays by Mr. Bullins."

"Days in the Trees," a French play by Marguerite Duras, "is full of human passion directed in an unusual fashion," according to Clive Barnes. Set in newly republican France, it's about the irrational love of two people, who happen to be mother and son. "The play has been very sensitively translated by Sonia Orwell," and Stephen Porter has directed with "unobtrusive tact." Mildred Dunnock is the mother who has been immensely successful in the new regime. "Her manners are impeccable, and in this kind of role acting is manners." Joseph Maher, as the gambler, gigolo and disenchanted son, "is extraordinarily convincing." Barnes calls this play, "alive with feeling. It moves the boundaries of the heart's expectations."

SHARPS & FLATS

Billy Eckstine and the Nicholas Brothers will headline the Palladium on Oct. 4. Illinois Jacquet and his trio (Milt Buckner and Sonny Payne) are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

* * *

Marvin Gaye, touring Britain, is in Birmingham Oct. 2 at Bingley Hall; in London Oct. 3 at the Palladium and in Bournemouth Oct. 5 at the Winter Gardens.

* * *

PARIS—Ray Charles will be at the Salle Pleyel on Oct. 6 and 8 at 7 and 10 p.m. both nights. Donovan will be at the Olympia Oct. 2 at 5:30 p.m.; the same night the Alex Harvey Band is at the Pavillon de Paris at 8 p.m. and on Oct. 5, Gentle Giant will also be at the Pavillon at 8 p.m. Jacqueline François is appearing nightly at the Théâtre Daunou, as is Rhoda Scott at the Club St. Germain.

* * *

Three jazz concerts are planned this month at the Nouveau Carré in the Salle Papin. On Oct. 2 it will be Kent Carter and Cl. Bernard; on the 9th, Derek Bailey and Evan Parker and on the 16th, Steve Lacy and Michael Smith.

* * *

BRUSSELS—Gentle Giant will be at the Cirque Royal on Oct. 7 at 8 p.m.

* * *

ZURICH—Strideman Joe Turner will be at the Nova-Park Hotel during the month of October.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet, touring Switzerland and West Germany, will be in Basel Oct. 2 at the Casino; in Lorrach, West Germany, Oct. 4 at the Stadthalle; in Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Oct. 5 at the Schaffh'hof; in Saeckingen, Switzerland, Oct. 6 at the Gloria-Theater; in Zurich, Oct. 7 at the Volkshaus, and in Reinachag, Switzerland, Oct. 9 at the Saalbau. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

* * *

This week's top single in the United States is "Lowdown" by Boz Scaggs and in Britain "Can't Get By Without You" by Real Thing.

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— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅝	33⅜	ACF Ind 1.80	9	24	35¼	34¾	35		
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	205	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+		⅛
26¼	17⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	10	215	19⅝	19	19 —		⅛
17⅛	12¾	APL Corp	1	5	15	14¾	14¾—		½
68⅛	47¾	ARASv 1.20	14	55	50¾	49	50¾+		1¼
33	12⅝	ASALtd .88		155	15⅝	13½	15½—		⅛
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	38	8½	8¼	8¼—		⅛
55¼	37⅝	AbbtLab .88	18	354	52⅝	51⅞	52 —		⅛
10¼	8½	AcmeC'v .50	12	4	8¾	8½	8⅝		
2½	2⅛	AdmDg .84	5	61	3	2¾	2¾		
12⅜	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		53	11¾	11⅜	11⅜—		⅛
5¼	4	AdmsMillFs	8	2	4¼	4½	4¼—		
13½	7¾	Addressor .16b	14	371	11¼	10⅝	10⅝—		⅛
35½	22¼	AetnaLf 1.08	11	551	32⅝	32	32¼		
32½	26¼	AetnaLf pf 2		7	28¼	28	28¼—		⅛
14⅜	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	10	13½	13½	13½		
6⅞	2⅜	Aileen Inc	58	56	3	2¾	2¾+		¼
39⅛	34¼	AirProd .28	16	819	36¼	35¾	35¾—		¼
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt .80	12	27	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—		⅜
34⅜	17¼	Aircoinc 1.15	7	231	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞—		⅜
25¼	16	Alcoa 1.20	9	57	16½	16¼	16¼—		⅛
15⅝	13¼	AlaGas 1.28	7	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
112½	104⅝	AlaPw pf 11		z3500	111½	110½	111½+		½
91¾	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z100	99	99	99 —		¾
89¼	75	AlaP pf 8.16		100	89¼	87¼	89¼—		1¼
91½	77½	AlaP pf 8.36		100	87½	87½	87½—		½
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .45e	6	89	17½	16	16¼—		⅛
21¾	14	Albanyin .72	10	15	17½	17¼	17½—		⅛
8⅛	5¾	AlbertoC .36	14	188	6½	6⅛	6⅛		
23⅞	17⅜	Albrto'C 2.20		7	20½	20½	20½—		⅛
30¾	19¼	AlcanAlu .40	81	471	26¾	26	26 —		⅜
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .72	6	292	17	17	17		
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	18	54	22¾	22	22⅛—		¾
43¼	25½	AlleCp .15e	23	18	10⅝	10⅜	10½—		⅛
43¼	25½	AlgLud 1.80	6	54	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝+		⅜
49¼	33½	AlgLud pf 3		3	39½	39½	39½		
21½	16¾	AlgPw 1.60	7	167	21	20¾	20¾—		⅛
20	9¾	AlienGrp .60	6	77	13⅜	12½	13⅛+		⅜
44⅜	33⅞	AldCh 1.80	9	302	38⅝	37⅜	38 —		⅝
13⅜	9⅝	AldMnr .64	7	6	11½	11¼	11¼—		⅛
15½	10¾	AldProd .68	5	3	11¾	11¼	11¼		
59¼	43¼	AlldStr 1.80	6	93	44½	43¾	43¾—		⅜
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		78	3	2⅞	3		
38	11⅞	AllisChal .60	7	436	27⅛	25	25⅝—		¼
4	2¼	AllisMach .68	2	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+		
11	6¼	AlphaP nld	12	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		
61½	38½	Alcoa 1.40	28	586	60¼	58¾	59⅛+		⅜
41½	30	AmalSug .3a	3	10	36¾	36½	36¾		
60¼	40	Amax 1.75	14	392	57⅜	57	57 —		½
146	115	Amax pf5.25		64	139½	139	139¼+		½
38¾	32⅞	Amax pf8 3		16	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛		
22¾	12¼	AMBAC .80	7	42	20¾	19¾	19⅝—		
16¼	14¼	Amerce .20	7	2	18¾	18¾	18¾		
25¼	16⅜	AHess .30b	7	305	24⅛	23¾	23⅞+		⅛
61¼	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		49	57¼	57¼	57¼—		1⅜
21½	13¾	AAirFilt .56	8	27	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜		
16¾	8¾	Am Airlin	17	243	13¼	12¾	12⅞—		⅛
10	6⅞	Amcoro .36	7	36	8¾	8⅜	8¾+		
15⅜	11¼	AmBaker .90	9	9	13⅝	12¾	12¾—		⅛
40½	30⅛	ABrnds 2.80	8	162	32¾	31½	32½—		
26	21	ABrnd pfI.70		1	24¼	24½	24½—		
39½	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	22	252	34¾	34⅛	34⅛—		
12¼	9¼	AmBldM .40a	6	17	9⅞	9¼	9¾—		
38½	30⅜	AmCan 2.40	8	263	38¼	37¾	37¾—		
2	1⅛	AmCan Mfg		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—		
16⅝	12½	AmCredit .26e	5	81	15¼	15¼	15½—		
23⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	283	22⅞	22¾	27¼+		
11	7¾	AmDistill		7	9¼	9	9¼		
28½	19¾	ADistTel .84	11	76	24½	23¾	23¾—		
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		11	7¾	7¾	7¾		
14	12½	ADul pf .84a	7	13	13¾	13¾	13¾		
28⅞	24⅛	AmElPw 2	9	416	23¾	23¼	23¼		
15	10	AFarm .28	5	19	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—		⅛
14	7⅜	AmFinSy pf		z100	9¼	9¼	9¼		
6½	2¼	AmFinSys		23	3	3	3		
24¾	22⅜	AGIBd 1.96e		25	24⅜	24¼	24⅜+		⅛
17⅜	15	AGenCv 1.32		23	16⅜	16½	16¾+		
19¼	12⅛	AmGnIns .68	8	137	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—		
23¾	21¾	AmGln pfI.80		76	27¼	27¼	27¼—		
19¾	13¾	AmGln pf.90		102	16	16	16		
16⅛	13	AmHoist .80	4	76	15½	14⅞	15¼+		
37¾	31⅛	AmHome 1	21	727	35¾	34¼	34⅜—		
37½	29½	AmHosp .40	22	418	37¼	36¾	37¼—		
4⅝	2½	Am Invest	75	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
17⅜	5⅞	A Medicl .24	8	59	11¾	11⅛	11½—		
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp .10	5	157	8⅛	8¼	8¼—		⅛
7¾	4½	Am Motors	6	276	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—		
40⅝	32⅝	AmNatR 2.64	7	117	39¾	38⅞	39 —		
12¼	8¼	AmNatSd .16	6	10	10¼	10¼	10¼		
15⅜	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	6	35	14¾	14⅝	14⅝—		⅛
28⅞	16¾	AmStand 1.30	7	150	28⅜	27¾	27¾—		⅜
79	54½	A Std pf 4.75		2	78	77¾	77¾—		½
8¼	6	AmSteril .20	12	44	6¾	6¼	6¼+		
33	26½	AmShrs 1.90	5	15	29	28¾	28⅞+		
62⅜	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	17	1765	61	60¼	60¼+		⅛
47	55	AmT&Tpf 4		65	63⅜	63¼	63¼+		⅛
49	45¾	ATT pfA3.64		6	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜—		⅛
50½	45	ATT pfB3.74		238	49	48⅝	48⅝—		⅛
10⅝	8¾	AWatWk .70	6	5	9¼	9¼	9¼—		
14	12⅛	AW pf 1.25		z200	13¾	13¾	13¾+		
14¾	12½	AW 5pf 1.25		z40	14½	14½	14½+		
19¼	14⅞	Ameron 1	6	8	16½	16	16 —		⅛
10¾	5½	AmesD .18a	4	22	9½	9⅛	9⅛+		
24¾	14¾	Ametek 1.20	8	24	22⅜	21¾	21¾—		⅛
19⅜	14⅜	AmFactInc	6	27	14¾	14¾	14¾+		
35⅜	26	AMPInc .41	38	164	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛—		⅜
12⅜	8½	Ampco .60	8	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛		
9⅜	4¾	Ampex Corp	19	185	7	6¾	6¾—		⅛
51⅞	26½	Amstar 2.70	4	23	42	41⅜	41⅜—		⅛
9	7⅜	Amstr pf .68		1	8	8	8 +		
49¼	34	Amsted 2	7	22	48¾	48¾	48¾—		⅛
7	4⅞	Amtel .22	6	12	5¾	5	5 —		⅛
31⅜	21¼	Anacond .60		184	30¾	30⅜	30⅜—		
32⅛	22⅜	AnchHk .50	17	87	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—		
43¼	35¼	AndCh 1.60	9	28	45¼	45¼	45¼—		⅜
8¼	5½	Angelica .16	8	28	5⅞	5¾	5⅞		
10⅞	6¾	Anixter .20	6	23	7	6⅞	6⅞—		
12⅞	7⅜	AnsuCo .53t		15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—		
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3⅜	1⅜	Apco Corp		29	1¾	1⅝	1¾		
88½	74¼	ApPw pfE.12		240	88½	88½	88½		
4⅜	2½	Applid Mag	11	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼		
14⅜	9¾	ArcatnN .52	6	18	11⅞	11⅜	11¾+		⅛
31½	19¼	ArchDan .20	9	133	19½	19½	19½—		⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	9	7	4¼	4¼	4¼—		
3½	1⅜	Aristar		35	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+		⅛
17⅜	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	239	16⅜	16½	16⅜+		⅛
14⅜	6	ArkBest .35		14	11⅜	11½	11⅜+		⅛
27½	21¼	ArkLas 1.70	8	80	26⅜	26	26		
4⅜	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		30	2½	2½	2½		
35½	26¾	Armco 1.80	9	217	30¼	29⅝	30		
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		12	29⅝	29¼	29¼—		¾
52	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		z10	51¼	51¼	51¼—		¼
32⅝	23⅜	ArmstCk 1	12	241	27¼	26½	26½—		
21½	15	ArmRu .80	3	10	20¾	20¾	20¾		
20¾	12⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	9	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—		⅜
21¾	14⅞	Arvin .25g	5	54	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—		⅛
27½	25¼	ArvinInd pf 2		11	26¼	26⅛	26⅛—		⅛
20	13¼	Asarco .80	24	133	15¾	15½	15½—		¼
29⅜	19⅜	AshIl 1.70	6	99	26¼	26⅛	25¾+		⅛
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	62	31	30⅝	30⅝		
14⅝	8¼	Athlone .60	6	43	13¾	13⅜	13⅜		
4¼	1⅜	Atico Mtg		15	2	1⅞	2		
20½	17⅜	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	94	20½	20	20⅛—		
37½	29¼	AtlRich 1.60	13	1976	33⅝	56⅛	56½—		½
193	137	AtlRch pf 3.75		3	191¼	191¼	191¼—		1¾
49¾	44½	AtlRc pf 3.75		z400	50	49	50 +		¼
70⅝	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		74	70¼	69½	69½—		1
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	19	511	4⅛	3⅞	4 —		⅛
35½	29¾	Auto Data .24	25	69	31¼	30¾	31⅛—		⅛
7⅝	4¼	Autmind .24	5	21	6¼	5⅞	6		⅛
15⅜	4½	Avco Corp	2	242	15	14¼	14½—		⅛
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
41¼	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		15	40½	40¼	40¾		
29⅛	23⅜	AverInt .36	24	115	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—		⅜
13⅞	7½	Avis Inc	6	109	11¾	10⅝	10⅞—		⅜
20⅝	10⅛	AvnetInc .60	7	201	18¾	18⅜	18⅜—		⅜
50½	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	18	682	48¼	47¾	47½—		⅜

B

4	1½	BTMfg .30e		13	1¾	1½	1½		
36¾	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	114	34⅞	33½	33¾—		⅜
14⅝	4¾	Bache .40e	5	58	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—		⅛
12⅛	8⅜	Bakerin .24	7	52	9	8¾	9 —		⅛
55	40⅛	BakrIntl .72	13	136	54¼	53⅛	53⅜—		⅜
13⅜	8⅛	BaldDH .68	7	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+		⅛
25⅛	18¼	BallCo .80	6	9	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+		⅛
21⅞	13⅜	BallyMf .02e	14	79	20½	19¾	20⅛—		⅛
28⅜	22⅛	BallGE 2.08	9	357	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—		¼
16½	12⅜	BanCa .66	258	2	13	12⅞	12⅞—		⅛
32⅞	16⅜	Bandag .05e	10	937	17⅜	16¾	16¾+		⅜
11⅞	4½	Bangr Punl	4	69	8⅝	8¼	8½—		⅜
20	12½	BangP pf 2		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛		
33¼	28⅜	BkofNY 2.20	6	23	31¾	31¼	31¾+		⅛
14⅞	11½	BkofVa .88	6	56	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—		¼
27⅜	24½	BankAm	11	484	24⅜	24¼	24½+		⅛
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	8	280	34⅜	34¼	34½+		⅛
28⅝	25¼	BnkT pf 2.50		8	27⅞	27½	27½		
34½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		16	30	29⅝	29⅝—		
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	14	71	14¾	14⅜	14⅜		
35⅜	22	BarnesGp 1.60	8	4	24⅜	24¼	24¼—		⅛
16½	7⅜	BasicInc .80	5	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛		
38	22⅜	BastianSt .80	19	10	26½	26½	26⅝—		⅛
39⅜	26¼	Bauschl .80	9	109	27⅜	27	27⅛—		⅜
46⅜	33	BaxtTrv .21	27	408	45	43⅝	44⅛—		⅝
21⅜	17⅜	BayStG 1.88	7	7	21	20⅝	20⅝—		¼
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig .24	47	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+		⅛
27⅜	21½	BealFds .84	14	554	27⅞	27	27⅛—		
28⅜	22¾	Beckmn .32b	17	89	28	27¾	27¾—		
23¾	14	BectDick .50	17	87	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝—		½
23⅜	14	BegchA .80	7	88	20½	19⅝	20⅛—		¼
17⅜	8⅜	Beker .28	69	74	10	9⅝	9⅝—		¼
23⅜	13⅜	BelcoP .60e	8	122	22	21⅝	21⅝—		¼
24½	15⅜	Belden 1.32	9	6	24½	24	24 —		¼
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	7	1	8¾	8¾	8¾+		¼
25½	15	BellHdw .84		24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—		¼
25⅛	18	BellDiz 3.72	7	25	21¾	21¾	21½—		⅛
20	13⅜	BemisCo 1.20	8	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜		
45¼	37¾	Bendix 1.72	9	527	42	41¼	41⅜—		⅜
26¼	17¾	BenfICp 1.45		48	25	24¾	24¾—		⅛
59½	46½	Benef pf 4.50		1	56¾	56¾	56¾+		½
52½	45	Benef pf 4.50		240	50¾	50¼	50¼+		¼
115	85¼	Benef pf 5.50		230	110	110	110 —		4
4¼	1⅛	BenfStd Mfg		12	1½	1½	1½		
3¾	1⅛	Benguet B .07e	6	423	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜		
5¼	2¾	Berkey Pho		56	3¾	3½	3¾+		⅛
229	139⅜	Best Prod	12	306	217⅜	211¼	212—		½
48	33	BethSt 2	8	684	40½	39	39¾—		1
35⅝	30½	BigThree .40	19	160	34½	33¾	33⅝—		⅜
29⅝	18⅞	BlackDr .40	22	389	20⅞	20⅝	20½—		
11⅜	5	BlairJhn .48a	6	11	9¾	9⅝	9⅝		
18⅛	14⅜	BlkDDck .50	17	87	17⅜	17	17 —		⅛
20⅛	14⅞	BlockHR 1	11	84	19	18¾	19 +		⅛
23⅜	20¼	BlueBell .80	5	211	22¾	21¾	21½—		⅜
5¼	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	6	61	4¾	4¾	4¾		
6¾	2⅜	Bobbie Brks	7	18	3½	3⅜	3⅜—		⅛
45⅞	24⅜	Boeing 1	12	789	46¼	45⅜	45⅝—		⅛
30½	23½	BoiseCas .80	10	156	27¼	26¾	26¾—		⅛
20	17¼	Bk Manth	7	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+		⅛
33⅛	26	Borden 1.40	10	223	33⅜	32⅝	33		
30¼	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	8	227	28¾	27⅞	28 —		⅝
4¼	2⅜	Bormans	4	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—		⅛
27	22¼	BosEd 2.44	12	144	26⅞	26¼	26½—		⅛
91¼	80⅛	BosE pf 8.80		z50	92½	92½	92½—		
12	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		35	12⅛	12	12⅛+		⅛
15¼	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		21	15¼	15	15¼		
14½	8⅜	Brantff .24	11	357	11	10½	10⅝—		⅛
32⅛	15¼	BraunCF .50	8	138	30⅝	29¼	29½—		
33⅜	27⅞	Brlg Str .92	15	74	29	28⅝	28⅝—		⅜
83⅜	69½	BrlgMy 1.80	15	229	74	73	73⅜—		
50½	42⅞	BrlgMf pf 2		4	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜—		
12½	9⅞	BrlgPet .33e	15	634	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛+		⅛
36½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	6	82	31¼	30⅝	30½—		⅛
19⅜	16¾	BrklyUG 1.72	8	33	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛+		
26½	25⅜	BrklUG pf2.47		9	26¾	26¾	26¾		
8½	5¾	BwnShrp .20		44	7¾	7¾	7¾—		
13½	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—		⅛
26	18⅜	BrwnGp 1.20	7	39	20¾	20¼	20¼—		⅛
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	207	6½	6¼	6½		
18¾	11	Brunswk .50	10	x225	16¾	16¾	16⅞—		⅛
25⅝	11	BrushW .80	8	21	22¾	22	22½—		⅛
30¼	18	BucyEr .56	16	511	28⅜	28¼	28⅜—		⅛
19¾	9⅞	BuddCo .80	4	113	18⅜	18¼	18¾		
6½	5	BudCa pf .60		1	6¼	6¼	6¼+		⅛
8⅜	4⅜	Budgind .24f	4	3	6¾	6⅜	6⅜—		⅛
26¼	20¾	BuffFo 1.20a	15	12	22¼	22	22 —		⅛
11⅞	6	Bulova .05t		13	7⅛	6¾	7⅛+		⅛
21¾	19⅛	BunkHil 1.86		91	21	20⅝	21		

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16½	11¼	BunkrR pfI.50		17	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—		⅛
9¾	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		24	7¼	6⅞	7 —		⅛
34	22⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	167	25⅞	25½	25½—		⅛
48½	31⅞	BurlNo .90a	6	92	42¾	42	42¾—		⅜
7¼	6½	BurlNo pfI.55		35	7⅜	7⅛	7½		
30½	24⅜	Burndy .88	17	5	28½	28¼	28¼—		⅜
108½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	22	449	92⅜	90¼	90¼—		1⅜
30¾	18⅜	ButlerG Oil	6	66	21¾	21	21½		

C

67	46¾	CBS 1.66	12	235	58⅛	57⅜	57½+		¼
3½	1⅜	CCI Corp		47	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+		⅛
2¾	⅜	CIMfg Gp		10	13-16	¾	13-16+1-16		
4¼	2⅜	CIRR Inv		12	3½	3½	3½		
37¾	28⅜	CITFin 2.20	8	81	36¾	36½	36¾+		¼
99½	75½	CIT pfB 5.50		1	99	99	99		
99½	74¾	CIT pfC 5.50		2	99	99	99		
1¾	⅜	CL Assets		16	⅝	9-16	⅝		
7	4½	CL Asst pfI.16k		7	5¾	5¼	5¼—		⅛
6	3⅜	CLCAm .24	6	12	4¾	4¾	4¾—		⅛
14⅝	8	CMIInv Cp		65	14½	13¾	14⅛—		⅜
6¾	5⅜	CNA Fin	8	25	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛		
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		12	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜		
13	11	CNAI 1.08a		33	13	12¾	12¾		
48⅜	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	88	42½	42	42¼		
26½	14⅜	CTSCp .60	8	86	21	20	20¼—		¾
4½	1½	CabCab For		57	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—		
32⅞	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	96	32¾	31⅛	31⅜—		¼
5½	2¼	Cadence Ind	9	10	3¼	3¼	3¼		
5¾	3	Caesars Wrl	14	5	3⅜	3	3⅛+		⅛
18	15¼	CalPuP 1.56	9	3	17½	17½	17½+		⅛
17½	10¾	Callahn .60r	18	38	14¾	13¾	13⅞—		⅛
3¼	1¼	Camro Brn	8	1	1½	1½	1½		
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	18	25	20¼	19⅝	20⅛		
35⅜	29¾	CamSp 1.36	11	40	33¾	33¾	33⅜		
31½	28¾	CampTag 1.12	10	10	29⅞	29¾	29¾—		¼
19⅛	13	CdnPac .36c	7	32	18	17¾	17¾		
11¾	6¼	CanIR .64	10	4	7¼	7¼	7¼—		⅜
56	42¼	CapCits .20	13	24	54¼	53¾	53¾—		⅜
24½	17⅛	CapHold .40	11	249	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—		
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		5	1⅛	1	1		
35⅞	30¾	Carbor .90	9	7	32¾	32¾	32¾		
41¼	8½	Carling OKe	48	23	9	8⅞	8⅞		
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	8	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—		
7	5¾	CaroFrg .20	40	12	6¼	6¼	6¼		
27½	17⅞	CaroPw 1.72	9	146	23½	23¼	23¼+		⅛
30	26¼	CarP pf 3.67		1	28	28	28⅜—		⅛
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	27	33¼	32⅞	33¼+		⅛
18⅝	11¼	CarrCp .52	15	49	17⅜	16⅞	17 —		⅛
18⅜	12½	CarrGn .89e		9	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—		
25¼	17¾	CartHaw .90	9	55	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞—		

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2-3, 1976

Italy Imposes Curbs

Rush to Buy D-Marks Hits Other Currencies

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—week-long rush to buy deutsche ks before Sunday's West Ger- elections shattered the joint- European currency float, or snake, ay and left sterling, the French nc and lira with big losses for week.

he currency turmoil pushed erest rates up for several cur- rencies. In Belgium and the Netherlands, interest rates ended at punitive levels. The cost of borrowing guilders over the week-end rose to 20 per cent while one-month Eurobelgian franc interest rates were pushed up to 30 per cent.

At the end of the day, the Belgian franc was well outside its 2.25-per-cent trading limits against the mark even though the deutsche mark was subjected to some last minute profit-taking on its week-long rise.

The dollar ended at 2.4450 marks, up from 2.4360 yesterday but down from 2.4735 last Friday.

The lira seemed to be one of the biggest casualties of the run into marks. The dollar rose to 872 lire from 860.50 yesterday and 848.35 last Friday.

In trading for French francs, the dollar rose to 4.9585 from 4.9325 yesterday and 4.91 a week earlier.

Sterling finished little changed at $1.6630 compared with $1.6610 yesterday. But its loss for the week was about 4.5 cents.

As usual, the Swiss franc moved in tandem with the mark. The dollar ended at 2.4480 compared with 2.4450 yesterday and 2.4735 last Friday.

Italy Sets Controls

ROME, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—Premier Giulio Andreotti went on television late today to announce a series of strict monetary controls and propose partial wage curbs. He said he hoped the steps would ease the tense, deteriorating Italian economic situation "within days."

The measures announced by Mr. Andreotti were:

- A rise in the discount rate, the interest charged by the central bank on loans to commercial banks, to 15 from 12 per cent.
- A proposal to cut legally mandated cost-of-living wage increases for all salaries over 6 million lire a year. These cuts would be graduated, with slight cuts at the lower levels and a complete abolition of the increases for two years for the best paid. This must be approved by Parliament.
- A 10-per-cent tax on all foreign exchange operations, to remain in effect for two weeks.
- A rise to 50 from 30 per cent in the amount of export credits available. In addition, Italian exporters offering credits or late-payment terms to foreign buyers must deposit 50 per cent of the value of these credits in an Italian bank, up from 30 per cent. This deposit is returned only when the corresponding foreign exchange is turned over.

ank in U.S. o Take Over .K. Venture

ONDON, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).— nk of America NT and SA d today that it planned to ure the 44-per-cent interest t Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd. d held in a joint venture com- ny, Bank America-Williams yn Factors Ltd.

Bank of America also said that bstantial provisions" will be uired to cover certain estimat- losses up to Dec. 31, 1975, in nk America-Williams Glyn ctors. Neither the size of the ovisions nor the losses were ven.

Bank of America also said the ployment of J. K. Holland and A. Lester had been terminated. e men, former managing direc- r and general manager of Bank nerica-Williams Glyns Factors, d been suspended from their s in July pending completion an audit and inquiry into the mpany's portfolio and proce- res.

Bank of America said Michael bitass has been appointed man- ing director of Bank America- illiams Glyn Factors. Mr. Gabi- us assumed the authority of naging director in July when nk of America first disclosed t there were problems at the toring company.

Action on Arab Boycott

AN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 (AP- .)—Bank of America, one of banks accused by a congres- nal committee of aiding the b economic boycott of Israel, planning to stop such aid. t issue has been the bank's in negotiating letters of credit ween Arab institutions, such as ks, and importers and sellers goods to Arab countries. As t of the Arab boycott of Israel, se letters of credit have in- ded clauses that required busi- s to comply with the boycott. n Monday, Gov. Edmund own jr. signed a California law t is intended "to discourage cklisting practices such as that applied to companies in Cali- nia" by 20 Arab countries. re also is similar legislation nding before Congress.

n light of this, Bank of Amer- issued a statement saying it ns to "accelerate" its enforce- nt of the California statute ead of the law's Jan. 1, 1977, ective date.



David van Pelt



Gunnar Rasmussen

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

David Van Pelt, vice-president, has been appointed division head of Citibank's World Corporation Group, responsible for the accounts of multinational corporations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. He succeeds **Roy Dickerson**, senior vice-president, who has returned to the bank's head office in New York.

* * *

United Airlines has announced the appointment of **Gunnar Rasmussen** as vice-president-Europe, located in London. He was formerly director of the airline's Swedish operations. Mr. Rasmussen replaces **David Robertson**, who will be regional vice-president-Southeast, in Atlanta.

* * *

Chemical Bank has named three vice-presidents for its corporate banking groups in Europe. **Marzio Astarita** is vice-president at Chemical Bank, Milan. **Robert Sadler** will be located in London and **Barry Sullivan** will be vice-president of the Nordic group, headquartered in London.

* * *

D.A. Clapton and **D.A. Laws** have been appointed vice-presidents of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. They are both loan officers and will remain with the bank's London branch office.

* * *

Holiday Inns Inc. has announced the appointment of **Philip Bulman** as managing director for Europe. He was previously concerned with the development and operation of the Penta hotel chain through European Hotel Corp., N.V. He succeeds **David Lewis**, who is leaving the company to concentrate on the development of franchised Holiday Inn hotels.

* * *

Maurits Esselens, director general of the Belgian Finance Ministry, has been appointed vice-president and member of the management committee of European Investment Bank. He is replacing **Sjoerd Boomstra**, who has resigned for personal reasons.

* * *

Jacques Ittensohn has joined Ferrier, Lullin & Cie. as head of the financial research department. He was formerly head of the financial analysis department at Swiss Bank Corp., Basel.

* * *

Edward Holloway, vice-president and head of the London money center at Bankers Trust Co., London, has been appointed deputy general manager, and **Peter Denbow**, vice-president and head of the United Kingdom corporate lending group, has been appointed assistant general manager.

* * *

HB Network Informations Services, 51 per cent of which is owned by Honeywell and 49 per cent by Cie. des Machines Bull, has named **J.C. Castle** as president. He joined Honeywell earlier this year from General Electric. Managing director of the new company is **Jacques David**, formerly Honeywell Bull's information services marketing manager.

Goods Orders Drop in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—New factory orders slipped $804 million, or 0.8 per cent, in August, to a seasonally adjusted $94 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

After a downward revision of the July figures, originally reported to have been down 0.5 per cent from June, the June-to-July decline was also 0.8 per cent.

The August decrease reflects a drop of 1.5 per cent to an adjusted $47.97 billion in orders for durable goods. In July durables orders had fallen 2.4 per cent.

The August slide in factory orders also reflects a 0.1-per-cent decline to an adjusted $46.03 billion in orders for non-durable goods, following a 0.9-per-cent July increase.

Factory shipments rose 0.6 per cent in August to an adjusted $94.48 billion, after having declined 0.4 per cent in July.

For the second month in a row, factory inventories increased 0.6 per cent, reaching an adjusted $152.75 billion in August. That puts factory inventories at a record level, the department said. The previous high was $151.99 billion in February, 1975.

Unfilled orders for durable goods fell 0.3 per cent in August to an adjusted $122.39 billion. In July they had risen 0.8 per cent.

The Commerce Department also said that construction spending in August rose 0.8 per cent to a seasonally adjusted $146.4-billion annual rate.

In July, revised figures show construction spending declined 0.8 per cent to $145.2 billion.

Private construction spending rose 0.6 per cent in August, and spending for public construction increased 1.4 per cent.

Dutch Bank Raises Stake in French Firm

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—Algemene Bank Nederland (ABN) has increased its direct and indirect stakes in De Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet SA, (NSM) of France to 40 from 28 per cent previously, it was announced today.

The operation was carried out by the conversion of NSM debentures owned by Mees & Hope now part of the ABN group, as well as the direct purchase of NSM shares. Terms and other details were not disclosed.

Denmark's Trade Deficit

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—Denmark's trade deficit widened to 1.752 billion kroner (almost $300 million) in August from 699 million kroner a year earlier, the government's bureau of statistics said in a provisional report.

Money Supply In U.S. Falls $2.8 Billion

After Record Increase The Preceding Week

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (NYT).—The U.S. basic money supply, in another major shift that surprised Wall Street, fell a record $2.8 billion in the latest statement last week, the Federal Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The decline followed the record increase of $4.5 billion in the supply during the preceding week. The two unusual fluctuations in succeeding weeks indicated that big swings in the supply were becoming more common and that Federal Reserve policy would be more difficult to analyze.

The Fed's weekly report had an immediate impact on the credit markets, pushing prices higher and yields lower on fixed-income securities. However, the reaction was not so decisive as it had been following last week's report of a record upsurge in money supply, indicating that the markets might be growing more accustomed to big changes on a weekly basis.

The central bank reported that the basic money supply, called M-1 and consisting of currency in circulation plus checking-account balances, feel to $306 billion in the week ended Sept. 22 from $308.8 billion in the week ended Sept. 15.

The decline of $2.8 billion in a single weekly period surpassed the previous record drop of $2.2 billion in the week to June 2, 1965. A Federal Reserve spokesman declined, as is customary, to mention reasons for the decline and cautioned against drawing conclusions from short-term trends.

The Fed also reported that the broader money supply, M-2, which consists of M-1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates of deposit, fell $1.4 billion in the week ended Sept. 22 to $720.2 billion from $721.6 billion the preceding week.

According to the central bank, M-1 growth for the 13 weeks, or statistical quarter ended Sept. 22, amounted to 3.7 per cent, on a seasonally adjusted annual-rate basis. Growth in the most recent 26 weeks, or half year, amounted to 5.8 per cent, and it totaled 4.3 per cent in the latest 52 weeks.

The growth in M-2 was 10.3 per cent in the latest 13 weeks, on a seasonally adjusted annual-rate basis, and was up 10.5 per cent in the most recent 26 weeks and 10.1 per cent in the latest 52 weeks.

Japan Firms Seen Boosting Exports of TV Sets to U.S.

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—Pressure from U.S. color-television manufacturers seeking import quotas on TV sets from Japan could backfire if the Japanese producers boost their shipments before any restrictions are imposed.

"They'll try to ship more to the United States during the rest of this year to make the amount of any quota favorable to them," says an industry analyst for Nikko Securities Co. in Tokyo.

Through the first eight months of 1976, Japan's color-TV exports to the United States totaled about 1.74 million sets. This was up 73.3 per cent shipped during the year-before period.

In July alone, exports totaled 340,439 sets, and these export levels prompted some U.S. manufacturers to petition the U.S. International Trade Commission for relief from import competition. The total in August fell, however, to 243,218.

Joining in the petition were GTE Sylvania, a subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics Corp. a major set producer; Wells-Gardner Electronics Corp., a smaller set maker, Corning Glass Works and Owens-Illinois Inc., two makers of glass picture-tube bulbs; Sprague Electric Co., which produces electronic parts, and 11 unions.

Among other makers, Zenith Radio Corp. is pressing its own anti-trust suit against Japanese producers and did not join the petition. RCA Corp. said it thinks it can compete with the Japanese and does not believe in asking for government intervention.

Underselling Charge

The petitioning group contends that the Japanese export surge results from underselling U.S.-made sets, that it has caused thousands of U.S. workers to lose their jobs and that it threatens thousands more with unemployment.

The group's petition to the commission also contends that Japan's share of the U.S. color-TV market jumped to 29 per cent at the end of July from 16 per cent a year earlier.

Exports as a percentage of total production by Japanese makers have risen from about 23 per cent in 1971 to more than 41 per cent at the end of June. Moreover, exports to the United States currently account for 54 per cent of all Japanese exports, and have increased to 22.4 per cent of total Japanese production, from 12.5 per cent in 1973.

A U.S. official says, "The suspicion of U.S. companies is that because various European countries slapped restrictions on the Japanese, they're diverting export to America."

For their part, the Japanese makers deny the charges, maintaining that their shipments have surged because of demand in the United States for their products.

Exports Crucial

Whatever the ruling by the International Trade Commission, exports will continue to play an important role for Japanese color-TV makers. A recent report by the Prime Minister's office estimates that practically all Japanese households have at least one color TV, which means that the Japanese market is largely a replacement one.

Moreover, a recent analysis by Nomura Securities researchers indicates that the majority of the profit of color-TV makers comes from overseas sales.

There is a possibility that even if the Trade Commission does not impose import restrictions, the Japanese industry could apply voluntary restraints. However, an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry denies that the agency is considering mandatory or voluntary restrictions on exports.

"Japanese industry has established credibility with U.S. consumers," he says. "That's a fact that people who believe in free trade should accept."

Estimates for Japanese color-TV exports for 1976 range between 3 million and 4 million units, up from 2.8 million in 1975. Faced with the specter of restraints of some kind, however, industry sources project 1977 exports at 2 million units to 2.2 million units.

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Israeli Engineer Designs A Solar-Powered Auto

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—An Israeli engineer has designed what he claims is the world's first solar-powered car, and predicts that in 10 years the country will be dotted with fuel stations where drivers can replace used batteries.

The small, two-seater car has large panels containing nearly 600 solar cells covering the roof and bonnet, which convert the sun's energy into electricity that feeds eight batteries under the seats.

The inventor, Prof. Arye Braunstein, head of the power engineering department of Tel Aviv University, "cheats" on the solar energy idea by recharging the batteries in his home electrical outlet overnight.

With this charge, and no sunlight, the car has a range of 40 miles and if parked in the sun during the day an additional range of 12 miles.

Prof. Braunstein hopes that within three years the vehicle's range will improve to 95 miles as the efficiency of the cells improves.

"And a little further in the future, say in 10 years, I visualize that we will have fuel stations where you will have sets of batteries available. You will just drive up and exchange your rundown set for a new one," the professor says.

The initial price of the car is high, with the car and solar cell panels costing around $4,200. "But I believe that within three years, with mass production, cheaper cells and dearer fuel it will become competitive," Prof. Braunstein says.

Data Analyst in U.S. Charges Order Figures Misled Nation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—A controversy over an alleged multibillion-dollar error in a vital statistical indicator of economic strength is stirring the U.S. Census Bureau.

The error, alleged to have been covered up for nearly four years, conceivably could have led to faulty government and business decisions by badly understating the backlog of unfilled orders at the nation's factories.

As a consequence of believing orders were weaker than they really were, manufacturers may have cut production and hastened the descent into the recession of late 1973 and 1974.

If correct, the allegations by a bureau statistician would suggest the economy was stronger than the statistics showed both before and through the recession and that the strength of the current recovery may be overstated.

In a statement released to reporters, John Kendrick, chief economist for the Commerce Department, said the allegations were false and misleading.

Mr. Kendrick said the challenged survey has been under review for some time and the Commerce Department is trying to improve the estimates. "It is planned to publish the revised series as soon as is praticable before the end of the current year," he said.

Called for Warning

The controversy was set off by John Bullock, a survey statistician (economist). He said in an interview that his repeated requests, through channels, for a public warning about the so-called M-3 series, which measures the backlog, were ignored.

Mr. Bullock, 29, said the figures were understated by perhaps 50 per cent or more. He claims that errors have obscured the recovery's degree of dependence on a backlog of already existing orders.

The errors, Mr. Bullock said, are the consequence of a systematic bias resulting from faulty estimates and statistical adjustments, that have accumulated at a 4 to 5-per-cent rate over 14 years. He said he uncovered the defect in 1972.

Rather than being an actual count based on reports from manufacturers, the unfilled orders series is an estimate based on replies from a percentage of the nation's manufacturers.

It is in this statistical procedure, Mr. Bullock maintains, that there has been a "slippage."

'Bullock Is Right'

Asked about the allegations of statistical errors, a spokesman for the House subcommittee on census and population, Donald Terry, said flatly: "Bullock is right. There is a gross understatement."

Mr. Terry said: "Regardless of the basis of the allegations, they are substantial and should have been checked out. It poses the question: Why not four years ago?"

Mr. Bullock says that late in 1973, he noted that economists were advising industry that unfilled orders were dangerously low and that manufacturers were then interpreting this to mean any downturn was likely to be quite serious.

When unfilled orders, or orders obtained earlier but still undelivered, fall to a low level, manufacturers have several choices: Go out and obtain orders, cut into their normal backlogs of orders, or cut production.

With confidence already waning, Mr. Bullock feels that manufacturers cut production when the warnings, based on faulty statistics, were issued. In truth, he said, the backlog of orders was much greater than was known and the economy was not as bad off as it seemed.

Anti-Trust Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—President Ford, as expected, signed legislation last night that will permit state attorneys general to sue suspected price-fixers for triple damages on behalf of state residents.

The major anti-trust measure also gives federal trust-busters new enforcement powers. The Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission will have added authority to get documents and interview witnesses during anti-trust investigations.

In addition, big corporations planning mergers will have to give anti-trust authorities advance notice, giving officials a chance to block a merger in court until its basic legality has been determined.

The President had some serious reservations about the legislation, especially the provision giving state attorneys general power to file the so-called parens patriae, or legal guardian, suits against suspected price-fixers. Business groups had strongly opposed that provision, contending that the state officials would harass businessmen with costly lawsuits.

But most of the President's economic and political advisers urged the signing of the bill, contending that the political consequences of a veto in this election year would be substantial.

Montedison Sales Rise 34 Per Cent

MILAN, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—Montedison SpA reported that its overall sales rose 34 per cent in the January-August period this year from the like eight months of the year before.

The giant Italian chemical group emphasized, in a letter to its shareholders, that the rise in its sales was chiefly due to growing foreign demand.

Yet the economic results of the group were not balanced despite the sharp rise in sales, Montedison noted, as a result of heavy increases in costs of raw materials, manpower and higher interest rates on borrowed money.

Further balance problems, Montedison said, derived from frozen prices for pharmaceuticals, fertilizers and oil products.

Prices Drop Across Board In New York

Buying Dries Up After Early Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed with sharp across-the-board losses today, but some late short-covering helped ease prices from the lows of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week at 979.89, down 10.30. The index had been down more than 13 points at one point.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 990 to about 435.

Volume totaled 20.62 million shares compared with 14.7 million yesterday.

The market opened modestly higher. For the first hour, prices moved higher as some investors lent support to the market on renewed hopes that the Federal Reserve would not immediately tighten its credit reins. This attitude was sparked by yesterday's Fed report showing a record drop in the nation's money supply for the week ended Sept. 22.

As in past sessions, however, buying soon dried up and the market reversed itself as concern over the pace of the economy became more prominent among investors.

A number of blue chip and glamour issues were caried lower by the selling wave. General Motors lost 7/8 to 72 1/8, Du Pont 1 1/8 to 125 3/8, IBM 2 to 280 1/2.

Polaroid fell 1 3/4 to 42 1/8, Eastman Kodak 1 3/8 to 88 1/4, Fluor 1 1/8 to 36 7/8, Digital Equipment 6 1/2 to 151 1/2, and National Semiconductor, the most active, 2 5/8 to 33 1/8.

Stock prices declined sharply on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index slipped 0.39 to 101.56.

Burmah Oil Sued On Charge of Defrauding U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP-DJ).—A lawsuit has been filed in Federal District Court here against Burmah Oil Co. Ltd. and a number o other corporations and individuals alleging that they conspired to defraud the U.S. government by illegally obtaining federal subsidies to finance a shipbuilding program.

The suit was brought by Dorothy Greenberg, a New York City resident, for herself and the U.S. government.

Among the other defendants are Burmah Oil Inc. and Burmah Oil Tankers Ltd., U.S. subsidiaries of Burmah Oil Co., and Elias Kulukundis, previously the chairman, chief executive and a controlling shareholder of Burmah Oil Inc. and a former president of Burmah Tankers.

The suit alleges that certain of the defendants, in their application for government financing, falsely gave the appearance of U.S. citizens when the application actually was made for the benefit of Burmah Oil, a foreign company.

The suit contends this violated U.S. law because only U.S. citizens are eligible for such financing under the U.S. Shipping Act of 1916 and the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

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Amsterdam, 28th September, 1976.

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Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 70 = Dfls. 0.63) will be deducted.
After 11.15.76 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 2.49 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 24th September, 1976.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	1.33¾	Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.35	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	1.52	63⅛
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	200.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	212.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	71-72	68-69
Lead, spot, lb	34½-36	20
Copper elec., lb	74⅝	73½-75
Tin (Straits) lb	3.9841	3.19
Zinc, E. St L. basis lb	39-40	38½-39
Silver N.Y. oz	4.360	4.525
Gold N.Y. oz	116.25	143.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	813.10	813.50

* Nominal

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5¼-5⅜	4¼-4½	½-1	17 -19
1 M.	5⅝-5¾	4⅝-4⅞	1¼-1½	18⅛-18⅝
3 M.	5 11/16-5 13/16	4 3/16-4 5/16	2 3/16-2 7/16	16¾-17⅛
6 M.	6 -6⅛	4 5/16-5 1/16	2 5/16-2 11/16	17½-17¾
1 Y.	6⅜-6½	5⅛-5⅜	2¾-3	16¼-16⅝

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29
Albert Heijn	80.40
Algemenbank	277
Amrobank	66
A'dam	69.50
Fokker	30.50
Heineken	131.60
H.V.A.	48.50
Holl-Am-H	77
Hoogovens	44.80
K.L.M.	114.50
Nit Nieder	77
Pakhoed	81
Phillips new	26.80
Robeco	186
Rolinco	142.70
Royal Dutch	119.80
Unilever	112.40
Van Ommer	177
VerMach	89

Brussels

Arbed	3,588
Brux-Lamb	1,820
Cock Ougree	682
Electrobel	5,740
GB-Inno-BM	1,540
Hoboken	3,250
Petrofina	4,440
Ph Gevaert	1,102
Soc Générale	2,165
Solvay	2,385
Un Minière	1,068

Frankfurt

AEG	88.70
BASF	158
Bayer	132.10
Commerzbk	182.30
Cont Gummi	83.50
Daimler	343
Degussa	161
DeutBank	294
DresdeBk	222
Hoechst	142.70
Gels Aktien	77
Hoesch	55.10
Karstd	387
Kaufhof	249
KHD	152
Lufthansa	98.80
Mannesmann	334
Metallgesell	235
Neckermann	85.50
RWE new	1555.50
Schering	328
Siemens	278
Thyssen	114.50
Veba	121.80
Volkswagen	139.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.40
Anglo-Am cp	21.75
Barclay bk	2.25
Beecham Gr	3.18
BICC	0.95
Boots	1.07
Bowater	1.59
Brit-Am Tob	2.56
Brit Oxyg	0.54
Brit Pet	6.12
Burmah	0.33
CadburySc	0.36
Charterd	1.20
Courtaulds	1.05
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.12
Decca Rec	1.94
Distillers	1.12
Dunlop	0.67
E Mustline	1.92
GEC	1.26
FreeStGed	9⅝
GKN	2.45
Glaxo Gr	3.15
Gold Fields	1.34
Gt Un St	1.57
Guinness	1.08
Hawker-Sidd	3.44
Hudson Bay	15.75
Imp Chem	3.04
Imps	0.63
Mark&Spen	0.84
MetalBox	2.24
Nichols	0.63
Plessey	0.67
Rand Mines	1.66
Rank Org	1.36
Royal Dutch	41⅞
R.T.Z.	1.65
Shell	3.75
Thorn (A)	1.66
Tube Invest	2.78
Union Carb	2.17
Vickers	1.36
War L3½	24 15/16
West Deep	6.33
West Drief	15.75
West Hold	12⅜
West Min	1.83
Woolworth	0.45
ZCI	0.26

Milan

Bastogi	1,010
Erba	1,960
Erc Marelli	412
Fiat	1,588
Finsider	253.50
Generali	40,020
IFI	1,986
Italgas	700
Italsider	389.25
LaRinas	55.25
Montedis	400
Olivetti	1,133
Pirelli	1,060
Snia Visco	1,210
Terni	299

Paris

Air Liquide	338.50
Alimentaire	86
BSN	567
Carrefour	1,444
Cim Lafarge	186
Citroën	44.40
Cie Bancaire	228
CFP	96.40
CGE	265
CCF	100
Ferodo	362
Imétal	110.60
L'Oréal	885
Mach Bull	30.80
Michelin	1,275
Moët-Henn	488.50
Moulinex	213.50
Paribas	140.50
PUK	91
Penarroya	49.20
Perrier	96
Peugeot	222.80
Rh Poulenc	73.20
Sacilor	47.80
St Gobain	112.60
Suez	210.50
Télémécan	591
Thomson	170.10
Usinor	49

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,390
Buerthe	1,900
B Boveri	1,585
Ciba Geigy	1,360
Cr Suisse	2,590
Fischer	635
HoffRochN	—
Nestlé	3,410
Sandoz	5,275
Sté B Suisse	458
Sulzer	2,790
U.B. Suisse	3,355

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 1, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	8.78	9.05	8.74	8.84	8.78
May	9.06	9.35	9.05	9.24	9.15
Jul	9.35	9.64	9.38	9.37	9.40
Sep	9.48	9.66	9.45	n9.54	9.53
Oct	9.51	9.75	9.49	9.58	9.49
Jan	9.96	10.00	985	9.95	
Sales: 3,284.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	120.10	120.30	116.95	117.70s	120.95
Mar	115.00	115.20	111.95	112.70s	115.95
May	110.90	110.90	108.00	108.70s	111.50
Jul	106.70	106.85	103.75	104.50s	107.50
Sep	102.60	102.60	100.40	100.30s	103.40
Dec	96.00	96.10	93.40	93.85s	96.90
Sales: 1,480.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Oct	63.50	63.50	63.50	63.50s	63.00
Dec	64.00	64.70	64.00	64.30s	63.80
Jan	64.60	65.00	64.50	64.80s	64.30
Mar	65.50	66.30	65.50	65.80s	65.30
May	66.80	67.30	66.70	66.90s	66.40
Jly	67.60	68.20	67.60	67.90s	67.40
Sep	68.70	69.20	68.70	68.90s	68.40
Sales: estimated 3,850.					
MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	4.89	4.89	4.84	4.87	4.88
Mar	5.75	5.75	5.68	5.70	a5.73
Apr	6.25	6.25	6.16	6.18	6.22
May	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.90
Sales: 215.					
N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Dec	438.70	441.50	438.20	437.00s	437.20
Jan	440.50	442.30	438.00	438.60s	438.80
Mar	445.50	447.50	442.00	443.00s	443.30
May	450.00	450.00	446.00	447.50s	447.60
Jly	454.00	454.00	454.00	452.10s	452.40
Sep	459.50	459.50	457.00	456.80s	457.30
Dec	469.50	469.50	466.20	464.80s	465.10
Jan	469.00	469.00	467.40	467.40s	467.80
Sales: estimated 6,230.					
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Oct	79.50	79.90	78.70	79.90	78.50
Dec	80.75	80.90	78.65	80.90	78.90
Mar	81.55	81.85	79.00	81.85	79.85
May	81.75	82.58	79.35	82.25	80.60
Jul	79.70	79.95	78.45	79.95	78.90
Oct	72.00	72.08	71.00	71.70	71.50
Dec	68.30	68.40	67.80	67.90	68.20
Sales: 6,850.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs.)					
Nov	50.50	50.75	50.10	b50.00	b50.45
Jan	51.55	51.90	51.10	51.15	51.40
Mar	53.00	53.00	52.75	b52.60	53.00
May	55.00	55.00	55.00	b54.00	b54.40
Sales 180.					
GOLD (1000 troy oz)					
Oct	115.40	115.80	115.40	115.60s	115.70
Dec	115.80	116.20	115.70	116.00s	116.10
Feb	116.10	116.50	115.98	116.30s	116.50
Apr	116.80	116.80	116.70	116.80s	117.00
Jun	117.10	117.20	117.00	117.30s	117.60
Oct	118.80	118.80	118.80	118.90s	119.20
Dec	119.80	119.80	119.20	119.70s	120.00
Feb	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.50s	120.80
Sales: 1,188.					

s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Oct. 1, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.89½	2.90	2.82½	2.84½	2.88½
Mar	3.02	3.02	2.95	2.95½	3.00½
May	3.07½	3.08	3.00¾	3.02¼	3.06½
Jul	3.12½	3.12½	3.06	3.08	3.11
Sep	3.14	3.15	3.11	3.13	—
Dec	3.21	3.23	3.20	3.22	—
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.67½	2.67½	2.64¼	2.64½	2.66½
Mar	2.76	2.76¼	2.73	2.73	2.75¼
May	2.81	2.81½	2.78	2.78	2.80
Jul	2.83¾	2.84	2.81	2.81	2.83
Sep	2.74½	2.74½	2.72½	2.72½	2.74¼
Dec	2.65	2.66¼	2.65	2.65	—
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	6.33	6.33¼	6.19	6.19	6.31½
Jan	6.40	6.41	6.26½	6.27½	6.40
Mar	6.47	6.48	6.34¼	6.36	6.49
May	6.49	6.50	6.36	6.36	6.50
Jul	6.49½	6.50	6.36	6.37	6.52
Aug	6.43	6.43	6.35	6.35	6.49
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Oct	20.85	20.95	20.46	20.70	21.00
Dec	21.20	21.30	20.75	21.00	21.30
Jan	21.38	21.45	20.85	21.05	21.35
Mar	21.55	21.60	21.05	21.20	21.60
May	21.60	21.65	21.10	21.35	216.5
May	21.60	21.65	21.10	21.35	21.65
Jul	21.65	21.70	21.10	21.30	21.65
Aug	21.65	21.70	21.10	21.30	21.61
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Oct	173.50	174.00	169.50	170.50	174.00
Dec	179.00	179.00	175.00	176.00	179.00
Jan	180.50	181.00	176.50	177.50	181.00
Mar	182.50	182.50	179.50	179.50	183.00
May	183.00	183.50	180.50	180.50	184.00
Jul	184.00	184.00	181.00	181.50	184.50
Aug	182.50	182.50	180.30	180.50	183.50
SILVER (5,000 troy)					
Oct	434.00	438.50	434.00	435.50	434.00
Nov	—	—	—	437.00	435.50
Dec	437.50	441.80	436.00	437.50	436.50
Feb	440.50	445.50	440.50	441.00	440.50
Apr	447.00	449.50	444.50	445.00	445.00
Jun	452.50	454.00	449.50	450.00	449.50
Aug	456.50	458.00	454.50	454.90	454.00
Oct	461.50	463.00	459.90	459.90	458.50
Dec	467.50	468.00	465.00	465.10	463.50
Feb	473.00	473.00	470.00	470.00	468.50
Apr	478.80	478.80	475.50	475.50	—
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Oct	35.80	35.90	35.32	35.42	35.57
Dec	37.55	37.65	36.90	37.25	37.20
Feb	38.05	38.20	37.70	37.70	37.05
Apr	38.90	39.10	38.50	38.90	38.80
Jun	40.75	40.90	40.25	b40.40	40.45
Aug	41.30	41.40	40.75	b40.85	41.10
Oct	41.30	41.60	41.15	41.20	a41.20

Sales: Oct 1818; Dec 4480; Feb 1968; April 854; June 246; Aug 98; Oct 11.
Open interest: Oct 5732; Dec 10737; Feb 7694; April 3300; June 1628; Aug 452; Oct 167.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Oct	34.50	34.52	33.20	33.25	33.80
Dec	33.40	33.45	32.30	32.30	33.00
Feb	32.85	32.85	31.80	31.90	32.40
Apr	31.80	31.90	30.95	31.10	31.50
Jun	34.20	34.40	33.65	b34.00	a34.80
Jul	34.80	34.90	34.15	b34.20	b34.35
Aug	33.25	33.40	32.80	32.80	a32.90
Oct	32.60	32.60	32.00	32.00	a32.15
Dec	33.20	33.32	33.00	33.85	32.90

Sales: Oct 595; Dec 1285; Feb 433; April 125; June 53; July 75; Aug 49; Oct 7; Dec 5.
Open interest: Oct 1482; Dec 3586; Feb 1445; April 1085; June 507; July 434; Aug 269; Oct 121; Dec 39.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Oct	60.05	60.75	60.05	60.70	60.75
Nov	61.00	61.50	60.95	61.50	61.35
Dec	59.25	59.65	59.05	59.25	59.35
Jan	—	—	—	n56.00	56.00
Feb	55.00	55.15	55.00	55.15	55.25

Sales: Oct 41 Nov 81; Dec 169; Jan 0; Feb 1.
Open interest: Oct 568; Nov 1184; Dec 1568; Jan 63; Feb 52.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	52.00	52.55	50.72	50.72	51.25
Mar	51.30	51.85	50.25	b50.40	50.80
May	52.00	52.70	50.90	51.20	51.60
Jul	52.35	52.70	51.25	51.30	51.90
Aug	51.10	51.15	49.65	b49.80	49.55

Sales: Feb 3060; March 352; May 87; July 24; Aug 14.
Open interest: Feb 4115; March 1870; May 834; July 412; Aug 267.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

Oct. 1, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	128.75	124	128 -128.50	126.05-126.25
Mar	139.25	133.75	137.75-137.90	134.70-134.80
May	143.75	139.50	143 -143.25	140.50-140.70
Aug	149.75	145	149 -149.50	145 -145.25
Oct	155	150.25	153 -154	151.25-151.50
Dec	158.25	156	158 -159.50	154.95-156.50
Mar	—	—	161.50-165.60	156 -159
Lots: 2,562.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,670	1,620	1,669-1,670	1,649-1,650
Mar	1,632	1,588	1,629-1,629½	1,618-1,619
May	1,595	1,550	1,593-1,594	1,578-1,580
Jul	1,558	1,534	1,557-1,560	1,547-1,548
Sep	1,527	1,493	1,523-1,525	1,516-1,517½
Dec	1,451	1,423	1,450-1,452	1,443-1,444
Mar	1,420	1,410	1,417-1,420	——
Lots: 6,302.				
COFFEE				
Nov	1,875	1,825	1,865-1,870	1,825-1,830
Jan	1,833	1,791	1,830-1,833	1,790-1,800
Mar	1815	1,766	1,812-1,815	1,762-1,769
May	1,796	1,749	1,795-1,796	1,745-1,750
Jul	1,789	1,760	1,786-1,788	1,740-1,746
Sep	1,780	1,730	1,780-1,790	1,735-1,743
Nov	1,785	1,780	1,775-1,780	
Lots: 3,539.				

London Metal Markets

Oct. 1, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	845 - 846	836.50- 837.50
3 months	877.50- 878	871.50- 872
Cathodes: spot	831 - 833	824 - 825
3 months	863.50- 864.50	858 - 859
Tin: spot	4,780 -4,795	4,721 -4,723
3 months	4,930 -4,939	4,870 -4,875
Lead: spot	283.50- 284.50	280 - 280.50
3 months	296 - 296.50	293 - 293.50
Zinc: spot	416 - 417	411 - 412
3 months	433 - 433.50	429.50- 430
Silver: spot	261.90- 262.20	259.50- 260
3 months	271 - 271.10	269 - 269.30

Paris Commodities

Oct. 1, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Nov	—	—	1,210-—	+35
Dec	—	—	1,260-1,268	+20
Jan	—	—	1,255-1,263	—
Mar	1,280	1,238	1,263-1,265	+ 8
May	1,285	1,270	1,275-1,290	+10
Jul	—	—	1,270-—	—
Aug	—	—	1,280-—	—
Oct	—	—	1,270-—	— 2
Lots: 130.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,365	1,332	1,353-1,370	+21
Mar	1,340	1,310	1,341-1,345	+39
May	—	—	1,308-1,325	+25
Jul	—	—	1,280-—	+30
Sep	—	—	1,250-—	+20
Dec	—	—	1,200-—	—
Lots: 120.				

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 1, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	4½	5½
AID Inc	7	7¼
AVM Cp	1⅛	1⅜
Addisn W	6	6½
Adv Ros	2⅜	2¾
Alberts	6⅛	7
Allco Inc	10¼	10⅝
Allerg Ph	24¾	25½
Allyn Bac	7⅝	8¼
AEI Lab	2⅛	2½
Am Exp	39½	40
Am Finl	9¼	9⅝
Am Furn	2⅜	2⅝
Am Greet	9½	9⅞
A Micro	6¾	7¼
Am Telev	20	20¾
Am Weld	10¼	11¼
Amfr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5⅜	5¾
Anheus B	28¼	28¾
Ard May	1⅜	1⅞
ArkWIG	25¼	26
AsCC Bot	13	13¼
AltGas Lt	13⅞	14¼
Baird At	3¾	4¼
Bkam RH	5⅝	6⅛
Bassett F	18	18¾
Bayls Mk	8½	9
Beeline F	5⅝	6¼
Betz Lab	33½	34¼
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	30½	32
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	20⅝	20⅞
Bonza Int	2⅞	3¼
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	8¼	8⅝
Brks Sca	15¼	16½
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	4⅜	5¼
Buckeyeln	8⅛	8⅝
Burn Sim	4⅛	5
CalWSv	31	32½
Campl Ch	3⅞	4
Conrad H	1⅞	2¼
Cap Swst	4	4⅝
Capln Air	2	2⅜
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	3⅛	3⅝
CenVt PS	15¼	15⅝
Chm Lea	10⅝	11¼
Chesa Uf	11½	12½
Chl Bridg	66	68
Chlm Cp	6	6¼
ChrisSe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circle F	4⅝	5½
CitznUt A	36	36½
CitznUt B	29⅞	30⅜
Clark Mf	30	31
Clow Cp	6⅛	6⅝
Cotu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11	11¾
Coml Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	28⅛	28⅝
Con Pap	27⅝	28⅝
Craw Co	9¾	10½
Cross Co	17½	18¼
Cutlr Fed	1⅝	2⅛
Daniy M	8½	9¼
Data Dgn	5⅞	6
Data 100	9¼	9⅝
Davt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	31½	32½
Delhi Oil	4½	4⅞
DeLux C	23½	24¼
Det CanT	12¼	13¼
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	14	14⅝
Dixn Cru	18	18¾
Docutel	5⅛	6
Dollar G	9	9⅝
Dorch G	9¼	9½
Doyle DB	15¼	15¾
Dunkin D	5¼	6⅛
Duriron	13¼	14
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	23½	24
ElPas El	11	11⅝
Elba Syst	1⅝	2
Elder Be	6½	7¼
Elec Nucl	6¼	7
Elec Mod	1⅝	2
Energy C	20	20¾
Entwistl	4¾	5½
Equty Oil	28½	29
Ethan Al	19	19¾
Fab Tek	⅜	1
FidUn Lf	22½	23
Fingrht	5⅛	5½
FftBkSys	40⅛	41
Fst Bost	21½	22¼
FtEmpSt	6⅞	7¼
FtWnFn	2	2¼
Flcknr	11½	12
Fla WatU		¾
Forest O	19⅛	19½
Frmigli	⅛	1
Fotomat	11⅛	11⅝
Frkin Cp	5⅜	6⅛
Frnkln El	9⅜	10¼
Frnd Ice	21¼	22
Gen RlEs	3½	4½
G Reinsu	192	196
Gov EFin	9½	10¼
Graph Cn	17¼	18
Green Mt	11⅝	12⅝
Grey Adv	12⅝	13½
Gulf Intst	13¼	14¼
Gyrodn	2⅞	3⅜
Harper R	7⅛	7⅝
Hartf NC	11¾	12¼
Henred F	18½	19¼
Holobm	1⅝	2
Hoover	12⅝	12⅞
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	24	25
Hyatt Cp	6½	6⅞
Hyatt Int	3⅝	4¼
Ind Nuclr	3½	3⅞
Infra Ind	1⅞	2⅜
Intel Cp	59	60½
Interc En	6½	7½
Intrmk In	2⅝	3⅛
Intrmt G	14⅝	15¼
InBk Wsh	3½	3⅞
IaSou Ut	23¼	23¾
Jamsby	12¼	13½
Jiffy Fds	1⅛	1⅜
Joslyn M	14⅝	15⅝
Kaisr Stl	36¼	37¼
KaisStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kalvar	2⅛	2½
Kaman A	20	20¾
Kampg A	6⅝	6⅞
Kate Gre	⅜	¾
Kaysam	2⅞	3⅛
Kear Tr	7¾	8⅛
Kelly Svc	17¼	18
Keuff Ess	12¼	13¼
Keye Fib	14⅛	14¾
Key CusF	8¼	8⅝
Keys Int	19¾	20½
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	14½	15½
Lance In	23½	24¼
Land Res	1	1⅞
Lane Co	21½	22½
Lin Bcast	16⅛	16½
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	14⅝	14⅞
Mal Rlty	⅝	13-16
Mallkrt	41	42
Manor C	3⅞	4⅜
Maul LP	11	11½
McCor	37¾	38½
McQuay	17	17¾
Measur	11⅛	11⅝
Medfrn	23	23¾
Merid In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	15⅛	16
Midld Ca	2⅞	2¾
Midl Bks	20⅛	21¼
Midw Gl	13¾	14⅝
Millipr	24½	25
Miner In	¾	1¼
Minn Gas	21⅜	21⅞
MissVl G	14	15
Mont Col	4⅛	4⅞
Moore S	12½	13½
Moore P	7¼	8⅛
Morg Res	1¼	1⅜
Mostek	19¼	19⅝
Motch M	4⅞	5½
Mot Club	2⅜	2⅞
Mueller	14	15
Narag Cp	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	12	12¾
Nat Lib	5½	5⅞
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw Rl	3½	4½
NJNat G	13½	14
Nielsn A	21⅞	22⅜
Nielsn B	22¼	22¾
NoCar Gs	11⅜	12
NoEOl un	28⅞	29½
Nortrp Kl	16¼	16¾
NW NatG	9⅜	9¾
NW PuSv	18¼	18¾
Noxel Cp	14⅛	14⅝
Ogilvy M	25⅛	26½
Ohio Ferr	17¼	18⅜
Ormont	7⅛	8⅛
Otter TP	20⅞	21¼
Pabst Br	23	23½
PacGa R	26¼	27
Pakco	⅞	1½
Parks H	3¼	3⅝
Pauley P	5⅜	6⅛
Pearl Mf	10½	11¼
Pa Enter	17⅛	17⅝
PnzlOff B	15⅛	15⅝
Pepsi BW	11⅛	11¾
Petrsn H	12¼	13¼
Petrolit	39⅝	40¾
Pettibon	22	23
Piedmt A	4½	5
Pinkrtn	36¼	37
Pion HiB	18⅛	18⅞
Pistilln	2⅜	3⅜
Possis Cp	1	1½
Progrp	1⅞	2¼
PubS NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	19¼	20
PutD Cap	6⅝	6¾
Qual Inns	2⅜	2¾
Ragen Pr	1¼	1⅜
Rahall C	6½	7
Raych Cp	101	106
Raymnd	12¾	13¾
Recog Eq	9¼	9⅝
Road Ex	41¾	42½
Robin M	17	18
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4⅝	4⅞
Rus Stov	15½	16¼
Sadller	2	2½
Scan Dat	1¾	2
Scripps H	28	30
Seis Delt	1⅝	2
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅜
Seven U	35	35¾
Shaw Cp	21	22
Snep Tls	32½	33½
SolidSt Sc	9½	10½
S CalWat	12½	13
SwGs Cp	10⅜	10¾
SwEl Sv	16½	17¼
Standyn	20⅛	20⅝
Std Regis	16½	17¼
Stan HPd	16¼	17¼
Sterle Str	4½	5
Sterle Str	4½	5¼
Strawb Cl	25	26¾
Super El	5⅝	6
TIME DC	3⅞	4⅝
Tampax	34½	35½
Taylr Wl	18⅝	19⅛
Tech Pub	12½	13½
Tecum P	44	46
Tennant	27½	29½
Tiffny Co	8⅛	8⅝
ToscoCp	4½	4⅝
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	33½	34½
Trim OG	2⅜	3
Tymshr	17¾	18½
Tyson F	13¾	14¼
Un McGll	10	11
US Surg	9⅛	9⅝
US TrkLn	16⅛	16⅝
UVa Bks	16⅜	16⅞
UpPen P	19½	20¼
Valley Gs	10½	11
VanD Air	9½	10¼
WVance S	4½	5
Velcro	6⅞	7¼
Ventron	42	44
VaN Bnk	17½	18½
Wads Pu	8	8½
Wsh NG	13¾	13⅞
Webb Re	8¼	9
Weco Dvl	3¼	3 5-16
Weight W	6⅞	7⅛
Weldtrn	1⅜	2½
Welng M	6⅛	6⅝
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3	3¾
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	1⅞
Westmd	53½	54½
Wdwrd L	24⅞	25⅞
Wright W	4⅛	4½
ZionUt B	22	23

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 1—Closing Prices

(Continued from Page 10.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	2¼	Saigrdin .03e	9	48	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
43⅝	39¼	SafewySfr 2	8	169	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞—	⅛
15	8	SageCo .28	7	34	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
50	33½	StJoeMin 1.30	12	69	40⅝	40½	40½—	⅛
37½	31	StJoLP 1.12	9	5	33	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
40¾	23¼	StLSaF 2.60	9	21	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
12	10⅜	StPaulS .96a		54	11⅜	11⅛	11¼+	⅜
50	3½	[illegible]						
12	10⅜	StPaulS .96a		54	11⅞	11⅜	11¾+	⅛
52¼	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	173	39⅞	38¾	38⅞—	½
9⅝	5¼	Salant .24b	5	10	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
19⅞	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	6	152	13⅝	13½	13½—	
11	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	30	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6¼	Sandrs Asso	11	37	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
40¼	30⅝	SFelnd 2	7	372	34⅞	33¾	34¼—	⅝
11⅞	8⅛	SFelnd pf.50		8	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
30¾	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	10	435	27¼	26¾	26¾—	1
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	7	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
4½	3⅛	Saul REs		21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3⅛	SavA Stop	30	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
11¾	6½	SavOnDr .20	8	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
9⅝	8	SavEIP .80e	4	19	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
12¾	11	SavEI pf1.28		10	13	12⅞	13 +	
16¾	6⅞	SavinB Mch.05e	10	3303	15⅛	14¼	14½—	⅛
6¼	4¼	Saxon Ind	7	84	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10⅞	3	Schaefer Cp		10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
60½	47½	ScheringPl .80	19	345	54⅛	52½	52⅝—	1⅛
24	15¾	SchlitzBr .68	10	107	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
103	70	Schlumb .80	22	431	100¼	98⅞	99⅝—	⅞
15⅜	11¼	SCOAIn .70	4	19	10⅞	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
7¼	5	ScotLad .36	19	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.20	8	20	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	⅜
19⅞	13⅝	ScottFor .84	7	403	18	17¾	17¾+	¼
24⅞	19¼	ScottPap .76	9	478	20	19⅛	19¼—	¾
10⅜	7	Scottys .10	14	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
19⅝	11⅝	ScovillMfg 1		40	17⅞	17½	17¾+	⅛
7¼	4¾	ScudDuoVt	14	30	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
9	7⅝	Scudd pf.83e		7	8¾	8¾	8¾	
43	31½	SeaCont .950	5	102	43	41½	41¾—	1
32⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.40	5	103	27½	26⅞	26⅞—	⅜
6⅞	3½	SeabWA .22t		37	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
27⅛	20	Seagram .60	11	52	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜—	⅜
7¼	4⅞	Seagrv .05e	6	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
20¼	14⅝	SealPw .60	7	1	15¾	15¾	15¾—	⅛
18	10⅞	SearleG .52	9	278	13¾	13¼	13⅜—	¼
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	13	405	66¾	65⅝	66 —	⅜
9¼	2⅞	Seatrain Lin	16	147	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
35⅞	22	Sedcolnc .10	7	29	31¼	31	31¼+	⅛
29⅜	17½	Sellel z 1.20	5	12	27⅛	27	27 —	⅜
6⅞	4½	SvcCoInt .20	3	824	4¾	4⅝	4½—	¼
17	11½	Servomt .76	7	19	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
10⅞	6	Shakspre .32	7	18	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
18½	11¾	Shapell .10	7	90	17⅞	16¾	16⅞—	½
75¾	47⅞	ShellOil 2.00	8	189	75⅛	74¼	74¾+	¼
30¼	25½	ShellT 1.07e	5	2	25¾	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
34½	11⅞	ShellrGl .60	4	77	32	31¾	31¾—	⅛
23	13¼	ShlrGl pf1.35		5	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
51¼	37¾	ShelrGl pf 3		2	45	44½	44½—	½
47⅞	31¼	SherwW 2.20	10	25	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞—	1
13⅞	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	60	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
24¼	15⅝	Signal 1b	12	95	22½	22	22¼—	⅜
54	34	Signal pf2.20		3	50½	50½	50½+	½
47⅝	32	SignodeCp 1.20	13	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
9½	5	SimPrec .16	9	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅞	17⅝	Simm .80a	10	59	19¼	18⅞	18⅞—	½
23½	11⅛	SimpPat .50	12	300	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
26	8⅛	Singer Co		291	19¼	18½	18½—	⅛
45⅝	24⅛	Singr pf 3.50		6	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜—	¼
33	19⅝	Skaggs .50	12	20	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
127½	65	Skelly 1.60a	13	5	107½	106⅜	105⅝—	1
12¾	7⅝	Skil Corp	8	10	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
27⅛	15⅛	Skyline .30	11	68	17⅞	16¾	16⅞	
18¼	8⅞	SmithAO .80	7	22	14⅞	14½	14½—	
41¼	28⅞	SmithInt .52	9	189	38¼	37¾	38 +	¼
107¼	84	SmithKline 2	13	231	82	80⅝	80⅝—	⅜
19⅝	11	SmithTr .50	6	6	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
20	15⅛	Smucker .80	7	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
18½	11	SolaBas .80	8	186	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
10⅝	8⅛	SonyCp .02e	21	925	9¼	9	9 —	¼
35⅝	27⅝	SodLin 2.45e	6	9	33½	33	33¼—	½
18½	11⅝	SCarEG 1.52	9	90	18⅜	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
17½	13¾	SoJerin 1.56	7	5	17⅝	17⅜	17½+	¼
14	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	6	27	14	13½	13¾—	¼
29¾	21⅝	Sdwn pf 1.80		10	26¼	26	26¼+	¼
14⅛	9⅛	SoesiBk .40b	10	47	10¼	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
7	5	SoeasPS .85t	9	4	6	6	6 —	⅛
23¼	17⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	328	22⅛	21⅞	22 —	⅛
16⅛	13¾	SouthCo 1.40	9	678	16½	16¼	16⅜	
39⅞	31½	Solnge 2.40	8	8	38½	37¾	38 —	⅛
53⅛	43¼	SoNRes 1.85	6	71	50½	49⅞	49⅞—	⅜
39¼	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	6	38⅛	38¼	38⅛—	⅛
55	52½	SoNE pf4.62		z10	55	55	55	
33⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	7	251	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
62¾	50⅞	SouRy 2.32	9	209	57⅞	56½	56½—	1¼
6¼	5½	SouRy pf .50		3	6	6	6	
40¼	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	29	39¼	39	39 —	¼
25½	21	Sou hInd .50b	12	158	25⅞	25⅝	25½+	⅛
74¼	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	14	25	65⅞	65¼	65¼—	⅜
24¾	20⅜	SwstBnksh .98	9	80	21½	21½	21½	
13⅜	6	SwstFor .20	14	29	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
25¾	21⅛	SwtPI pf2.50		5	21½	21¾	21¾+	⅜
13⅝	11¼	SwPbSv .98	8	62	13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
18¾	11⅝	SprtnFd	5	14	11½	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
8⅛	6⅞	Sparton .40	5	10	8⅝	8½	8½	
15⅝	10	SperryHut 1	8	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	¼
37	31	SprryHpf 3		1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞—	⅜
57⅝	37⅞	SperryR .80	12	520	49	48⅜	48½—	¼
15	6⅝	Sprague El		65	13½	12½	12⅝—	⅜
16¼	10¼	SpringM .85	8	122	11⅞	11	11¼—	⅛
29⅝	20¼	SquarD 1.10	15	81	26	25½	25½—	½
33⅞	28½	Squibb .90	15	104	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
37⅞	19⅝	StaleyMfg 1	5	47	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	
24¼	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		36	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
40⅝	28⅞	StBrand 1.28	12	720	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞—	⅜
49⅝	36¼	StBPaint .40	20	49	37½	37	37½+	⅛
39⅞	29½	StdOilCl 2.20	8	992	37¾	36⅞	37¼—	¼
57¼	40⅞	StdOilInd 2.30	9	506	55⅞	54⅞	55 —	¼
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	22	257	75	73½	73⅝—	⅝
9⅝	6½	StdPress .40		20	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	12	15	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
18⅝	9⅛	Standex .75	7	8	18⅛	17⅝	18	
33⅝	21	StanWk 1.12	9	25	30½	30	30¼—	½
11¼	6¾	Stanray .80	11	25	11	10¾	10¾	
22¼	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	StaMut Inv		21	2⅛	2	2⅛	
12	10⅞	StaMSe 1.05		63	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
48½	41½	StaufChm 1.44	9	219	46⅛	45⅝	45⅞+	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Sterchi .48	6	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
21	15⅜	SterDrug .70	12	169	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	5	5⅛	5¼	5½+	⅛
16	11	Sterndnt .40	6	6	11⅝	11⅜	11½+	⅛
26⅝	17⅜	StevenJ 1.20	5	198	19⅝	19¼	19⅜+	⅛
34¼	23¼	StewWa 1.96	8	2	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	
26⅞	18¼	StokVC 1.20	9	48	19⅛	19	19	
14	10⅝	StokVC pf 1		z190	12¼	11¾	12 —	⅛
63¾	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	7	11	55¾	55¼	55⅛—	⅛
15⅜	12⅛	Stone Con.56	5	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
21	14¼	StopShop 1	5	21	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	7	212	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛—	⅛
31½	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	10	30	29	28¼	28⅜—	⅜
15¼	10⅛	StridRite .80	6	5	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
45½	37¼	StuWor 1.32	5	109	42	40⅜	40⅞—	1
50½	30½	StW pfA 1.40		3	46⅛	45¾	45¾—	1
6½	3⅝	SuaveShoe .03e	5	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅝	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	7	454	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
25⅞	11¼	SunChm .40	7	18	22⅜	22⅛	22¼—	⅜
40⅝	26⅞	SunCo 1.48	6	316	41¼	40½	40⅞+	⅛
43⅝	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		165	42⅝	42¼	42⅛—	⅜
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1.08	11	64	26½	26	26 —	⅜
37½	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	37	32¼	31⅝	31¾—	⅛
51⅞	35⅝	Sunds pf3.50		3	49¼	49¼	49¼—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	SunshMg .18i	18	13	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
20¼	17⅝	SuperVal .66	10	161	20¼	19½	19⅝—	⅝
223	148	SuprOil 1.80	19	67	223	215	222 +	2
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	70	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
40¼	16	Superscpe	7	67	21⅞	21¼	21½—	⅛
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		29	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19½	10⅛	Swank 1	8	41	19⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
22⅝	16¼	Sybron .84	8	32	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞+	⅛
7¾	4¼	Systron Don		17	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
T								
16⅝	12⅛	Ticor 1	13	55	15⅝	16¼	16⅛+	⅛
38½	26¼	TRWIn 1.40	10	542	36⅝	35½	35½—	⅝
38½	26¼	TRWIn 1.40	10	542	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅝
86⅝	63¾	TRW pf 4.40		4	82⅛	81⅝	81⅝+	⅛
73	58	TRW pf 4.50		1	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	13	28⅝	28¼	28¼—	⅝
8	1⅞	Talcott Nat		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11	6¾	Talley .60	5	27	9	8⅞	8⅞	
12¾	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		3	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
20	15⅛	TampEl 1.12	8	303	18⅝	18¼	18⅜+	⅛
47⅝	26⅛	Tandy Corp	9	255	33	32	32⅝—	⅝
21⅞	13⅛	Tandycrft	7	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	
12¾	5⅞	Tappan .20	23	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
49⅝	18	Technicr .15	17	65	44⅛	42⅝	42⅝—	1⅛
7	4⅝	Technicolr		9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	13	408	13⅜	12½	12⅝—	⅝
68½	44¼	Tektronx .30	17	64	64⅛	64¼	64⅛+	⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Telecor .30	6	11	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	9	490	78	75	76⅛—	1⅝
11⅛	5¾	Teleprmpt		326	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
4⅞	1⅞	Telex Cp	10	43	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
35	26	Tenneco 1.88	8	1268	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
130	77½	Tennc pf5.50		4	126	125¾	125¾—	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	TesoroPet 1	6	192	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
31⅝	25⅝	Tesor pf 2.16		52	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
28⅝	23⅞	Texaco 2	9	1382	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
43½	34½	TexComm 1	12	121	37¼	37⅛	37¼+	⅛
37⅞	28½	TexE [illegible]		1677	[illegible]	36⅞	37⅛—	
27	24⅞	TxET pf 2.40		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
31	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		14	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
45⅛	29	TexGasTr 2	8	29	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜+	⅛
15⅝	11⅞	Texaslnd 1b	13	1	14	14	14 +	⅛
129¾	93⅛	TexInst 1	32	956	116¼	112	112¼—	3¾
8⅝	5⅛	Texas Intl	17	314	8⅛	7⅞	8	
24⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .25e	9	193	22⅛	21⅝	22 +	⅛
27⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	22	24	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	543	20½	20¼	20⅜—	⅛
37⅝	28	Texsgif 1.20	11	54	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3½	Textf Ind		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜+	⅛
31¼	20⅛	Textron 1.20	10	223	29⅝	29	29⅛	
37¼	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		7	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
28⅞	19⅞	Textr pf 1.40		16	26⅝	26½	26½—	⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Thiokol .84	6	33	17⅜	17¼	17¼—	⅛
43	33	ThomBef .58	20	28	40⅝	39⅝	40 —	⅜
13½	7⅝	Thomin .40b	10	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
14	7⅝	ThomJW .50	9	1	14	14	14 +	⅛
9½	6¼	ThriftDg .40	10	67	7⅝	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
19⅝	17½	TidwtMr	7	27	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
19½	13¼	Tigerlnt .40	8	102	15¼	14¾	14¾—	⅛
70¼	57⅝	TimeInc 2.30	13	23	69¼	68	68 —	1
34⅝	32½	TimeInc wi		12	34⅜	34¼	34¼—	⅛
23¾	18¼	TimeMir .60	12	36	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
59⅝	35⅛	Timkn 2.20a	10	20	54⅝	54¼	54½—	⅛
15¼	9½	Tish Rlty		768	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25⅝	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	8	52	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .48	4	36	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8¼	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	9	13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14¾	4⅝	Tracor .20	9	82	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
31½	19⅛	TraneCo 1.08	9	36	31½	30⅛	30¼—	1
35⅝	29	TranUn 1.76	12	75	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
15⅞	7½	TransW Air		535	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛—	⅛
19¼	11⅛	TWApf 2		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	Transam .66	10	471	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
23⅝	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
16½	8½	Transco .90	7	200	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
13⅝	5	Transcn .45	9	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
27	26⅝	TrGPL pf 2.50		6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
12	6¼	TranOhF .20	5	12	10½	10	10	
26¼	16⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	45	20⅝	20½	20⅝—	⅛
38½	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	608	36⅝	35⅝	36 —	⅛
44	32¼	Travelr pf 2		4	42½	42¼	42½+	⅛
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.53e		64	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15⅛	10½	Trianlnd .90	23	29	11⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
12½	6½	Triang Pac		15	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23	15⅛	Trinitylnd .56	6	65	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	17	10	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
15⅜	11½	TucsonG 1.08	10	145	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	10	173	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
17½	11½	TycoLab .20	9	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16	TylerCorp .50	6	95	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
U								
29⅝	21⅛	UALInc .60		397	25½	24¼	24⅛—	⅞
16⅝	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10⅛	UMCInd 1	8	36	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr		7	1⅛	1	1	
15⅝	10	UOP .10e		37	13⅝	13⅛	13½—	⅛
35⅝	19⅛	UVInd 1.50	4	64	29⅝	28½	28½—	⅞
25⅛	19⅛	UARCO 1.30	7	10	20	19⅞	19⅞—	
10⅝	8½	UnBancp .84	10	121	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
67⅝	52⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	225	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛—	⅛
76¼	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	10	648	63⅝	62⅛	62⅛—	⅞
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		17	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	18	36	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16	12⅛	UnElec 1.36	8	155	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
70	61	UnEl pf 6.40		z100	70	70	70 +	1
29½	25¼	UnEl pf 2.72		9	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
55¼	40⅝	UnOCal 2.10	7	382	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		37	70½	70¼	70⅛—	⅛
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	142	87	85⅝	85⅝—	⅝
16¼	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Uniona Inc		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
10½	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	18	146	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
82⅝	71	Unirylpf 8		z100	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	14	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	UnitCp .87e		16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
24⅞	14	UnEdRes 1.32	4	169	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
11⅛	5¾	UFinCal .24	7	106	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
13¼	7⅛	Un guarnty	69	8	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
26	20⅝	UIllum 2.32	7	24	25⅜	24⅞	25 +	⅛
21¼	9⅛	UnitInd .60	8	44	20⅛	19½	19⅝—	⅛
12⅝	9⅞	UnitIn pf .42		1	12	12	12 +	⅛
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	6	3	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
12¼	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	6	43	12¼	11⅞	12¼+	⅛
18⅛	11½	UnitMM .80		156	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
41⅝	15⅝	Un Nuclr	15	242	33⅝	31⅝	33⅜+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	UnitPk Min	263	57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅝	10⅛	UnitRelg .56	5	77	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.Fie		24	17½	[illegible]	17⅛+	⅛
47⅝	32¼	USFidG 2.48	13	331	45⅛	45	45⅛—	⅛
25⅝	18⅛	USGyps 1.60	11	101	22⅝	22	22⅛—	⅛
28⅝	22⅛	USGy pf 1.80		8	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
10⅛	5¾	USHom .16	12	171	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅝	3⅛	USInd .20	11	111	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12¼	6⅝	USLeasg .32	5	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	US Rltylnv		37	2	1⅞	1⅞	
38½	12½	USShoe 1.05	6	88	23⅛	23	23 —	½
57¾	47½	US Steel 2.20	9	1671	50⅛	47⅞	49 —	⅞
23⅝	19⅝	USTobac 1	12	39	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
37½	30⅛	UnTech 1.20	8	374	34⅝	33½	33⅝—	1
108½	113½	UnTech pf 8		11	108½	132	132 —	2
109	104	UnTech pf7.32		8	107½	107¼	107¼—	⅛
17⅛	14	UnTel 1.20	10	204	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UniTel wt		12	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	
22½	18⅛	UnTI 2pf1.50		103	22⅝	22	22⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .10e	8	2	6½	6¼	6½	
15⅝	9½	Univar .55	5	10	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
25⅝	18½	UniLeaf 1.32	6	17	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
48½	32¾	Upjohn 1.08	17	273	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞—	1
13⅝	11¾	USLIFE .36	6	192	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
11¾	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		9	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅛
63	46⅝	Utahlnt 1.20a	12	380	60	59	59⅝—	⅛
37⅝	27⅝	UtahPL 2.40	8	99	35⅞	35½	35⅞+	⅛
32⅝	27⅝	UtPL pf 2.80		8	32¼	32	32⅛+	⅛
V								
28⅝	19	VFCp 1.20	7	131	20⅛	19⅞	20	
9⅛	6½	Valleyln .40	4	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
17¼	12	Varian .20	11	137	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
13¼	4¾	Varo Inc	5	232	9⅞	9	9½+	¼
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7	3½	Venice .20	6	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
14⅝	12½	VestSe 1.31e		38	14	13⅞	13⅞	
31	18⅜	Vetco .10e	6	115	17⅞	17	17⅛	
17⅝	7½	Viacom Inf	10	84	9½	9	9¼—	⅛
8	3⅞	Victor Comp		5	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
15¼	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	374	15⅛	14¾	15 +	⅛
56⅝	47	VaEP pf 5		z100	55¾	55¼	55¼+	1
106	98	VaEP pf7.75		z250	105½	104¼	104¼+	¼
31	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		11	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
81⅞	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z30	80¾	80¼	80¼—	⅜
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	5	40	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	¼
29⅝	18⅝	Vulcan Mtr 1	11	31	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛+	⅝
W-X-Y-Z								
28	18½	Wachove .50	10	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅝	2⅜	Wach Rlty		33	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
17⅞	11½	WalMart .08	17	193	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Walgreen 1	9	16	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
33⅝	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	143	31	30¾	30¾—	⅜
20	11½	WallMu 1	7	74	18	17¾	18 —	¼
44¼	28¾	WaltJim 1.20	8	165	33	32¼	32¼—	⅜
12⅝	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z100	11¾	11¾	11¾—	½
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅜
10⅝	6	WardFd .47t	14	23	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
12½	6½	Warnaco .60t		32	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
37½	16⅝	WarnS 1.20	14	21	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅞
25¾	17½	WrnCom .60	6	640	21¾	20¾	20¾—	¼
37	35	WrnC pf 1.25		20	42	42	42 +	¼
10	6½	WrnerRo .50	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
38½	29⅝	WarnerL 1	16	371	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	⅜
20⅝	18	WashGs 1.88	10	14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	½
17	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	¼
20	12¾	WashSft 1	6	4	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
24	19⅛	WasWat 1.68	8	14	23	22¾	22⅞+	¼
11⅞	6¾	WasteM .10e	11	127	11	10½	10¾—	⅛
35⅞	14	WatkinsJ .32	9	95	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
8¼	4⅞	WayGos .48	8	29	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
20	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	20	20	20	
7	4	Wean Unit	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9½	5½	Weathrd .40	7	9	8	8	8	
7¼	3⅝	WebbDel E	11	57	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
24	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	4	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜—	⅛
26¼	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	109	22¾	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
8⅜	5⅝	WelFM .13e	21	26	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
56	47½	WstPP pf4.50		z220	54	54	54 +	1
42⅝	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	22	37¼	36½	37	
27⅛	21¾	WstctTr 1.80	9	2	27	27	27 +	⅜
12⅝	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	14	122	10½	10	10⅛—	¼
25⅛	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	8	139	25⅝	25½	25½—	¼
13½	11¼	WnNorA .48b	5	545	15	14	14⅝+	⅜
19⅝	6	WnPac Ind	5	70	11	10½	10½—	½
19⅝	12¾	WnPubl .80b	6	76	18⅛	17½	17¾—	¼
20⅞	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	10	282	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
52⅝	44	WnUn pf4.60		4	52	52	52	
25⅝	25	WnUn pf2.56		77	26⅛	26	26⅛	
19½	13	WestgEl .97	6	3147	18⅛	17¼	17½—	¾
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z40	45½	46½	46½	
28	25½	Wstvco n	8	204	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	2⅛
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	26	1278	43½	42⅞	42⅞—	⅜
66⅛	55¼	Weyr pf 2.80		315	60¾	60½	60½	
24⅝	18	WheelFr .60	12	99	24¼	23¾	23¾—	½
23⅞	16⅝	WheePit 5H		18	17½	17¼	17¼+	⅛
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z50	58½	58	58 —	¾
49¾	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z190	50	50	50 +	¼
34⅛	23⅝	Whirlpol .80	12	1172	24	23⅝	24 —	⅛
25½	18⅝	WhiteCons 1	6	44	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
37⅛	34¼	WhitC pfC 3		2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
9½	3⅜	White Mot		119	6¾	6¼	6¾	
31⅜	14⅝	Whittng 1.30	6	5	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	¼
6⅞	3	Whittaker	11	153	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .18r		195	12⅝	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
6⅝	4	WiebdlSt .32	7	38	6½	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
29	20	WilmsCos 1	8	433	24⅞	24¼	24⅞—	½
7½	5⅜	WilshrO .12e	7	55	6⅛	5⅞	6	
41¾	35⅝	WinnDx 1.56	13	71	38	37⅞	37¾+	⅛
9½	5¼	Winnebago	68	141	6¼	6	6⅛	
17	13½	WinterJ .88	6	21	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
30¾	24¼	WiscEPw 2	10	91	30⅜	30¼	30¼—	⅛
104	99	WisE pf 8.90		z110	102¾	102½	102½—	½
94	84¾	WisE pf 7.75		z200	94	92½	94 +	1½
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.78	10	25	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
28⅝	25⅝	WisG pf 2.55		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
21¼	16⅝	WiscPL 1.60	9	50	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
20½	15¾	WiscPS 1.45	9	72	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
29½	20⅛	Witco 1.40	8	27	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	
21¼	10	WithD .60	5	57	15½	14½	15½	
6⅜	3⅝	WolvrnW .12e	5	17	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
13½	10¾	Wometco .44	8	43	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	16	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
16⅞	15⅜	WoodPet .20	11	158	19½	19	19¼	
27⅛	20¾	Wolwth 1.20	6	155	23⅛	22¾	23 +	⅛
39¼	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		1	34	34	34 +	⅛
6⅜	4	World Airw	24	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
85½	64⅞	Wrigly 2.40a	10	8	84	83	83 —	⅜
17½	5¾	Wurlitzer .20	8	30	15⅜	14¾	14¾—	⅝
11⅜	6¾	Wyleln .60	10	26	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6⅞	1½	Wyly Corp		16	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
68⅝	48⅝	XeroxCp 1.20	14	2767	64⅛	61⅞	62½—	1⅛
14½	7½	Xtra Inc	20	91	13⅝	12⅞	13 —	¼
12⅝	6¼	Yates Ind	22	6	10⅝	10½	10½—	¼
17⅞	9⅛	YngsDr .15t		8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	292	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
20¼	13	ZalepfA .80		3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
16	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	107	11⅝	11¼	11½	
9½	5⅜	Zayre Corp	6	38	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
40⅝	23⅜	ZenithRad 1	14	553	29¼	27½	28 —	1⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	9	33	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	¼

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published *by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.*
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. Max Ferrero in the Paris office

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
V.P. Export-Import co.		$75 million U.S. co. in an int'l group of trading co.		MBA; few yrs' exp. import-export trade & U.S. sales exp.; Amer. English + Spanish & Swedish.	Gunnar Beath, Imaconsult S.A. 43 Av. d'Italie, Bte 26, B. 1050 Brussels.	Wall Street Journal 22-9-76
Managing Director	Six figures (S.Fr.)	Well known Swiss co., trading & distribution of consumer goods.	Switzerland	Swiss nat.; over 40; proven managerial capacity & hold important line position; Eng., Fr., Germ. lang.	Ref. H 1260/FT. PA. Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X7LE.	Financial Times 23-9-76
General Manager	£15,000 +fringes	Small, yet successful & well established consultancy.		37 to 45; int'l exposure; successful track-record in mngt. consultancy.	Ref. B. 1333, ASL, 17 Stratton Str., London W1X 6DB.	Financial Times 23-9-76
Commercial & Administrative Manager	Excellent compensation +benefits	Houston based int'l oil company.	Indonesia	CPA; int'l mngt. exp. in joint petroleum oper.; proven capabil. in all aspects of admin. & fin.	Box D 5,481, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 25-9-76
General Manager		Electronic instrument firm located in the Netherlands.	Netherlands	Dutch, Eng., Germ. & Fr.; education in business admin.; supervising manufact. operat. exp.	Mr. K. Huls, ADA/Beckwell, P.O. Box 9,061, Amsterdam.	I.H.T. 25-9-76
Deputy Chief	Commensurate with responsibilities	International merchant bank & affiliate of 2 major German financial institutions.	Frankfurt	Extensive exp. int'l lending; good mngt. abilities; German & Engl. + Fr. mid 30's or early 40's.	Charles Barker GmbH, Kettenhofweg 137, 6000 Frankfurt/Main.	I.H.T. 25-9-76
General Manager	Attractive compensation package	European subsidiary of American manufacturing, marketing & service company.	Europe	European resident U.S. citizen or Engl., German national; communication skills; English +.	Box 831, I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 43, Frankfurt.	I.H.T. 25-9-76
Market Development Manager	High financial rewards	Leading U.S. manufacturer of ethically promoted skin care products.	Rome for Europe, M.E & Africa	Self-starter; 5 yrs. exp. pharm. mktg./sales; college degree; Engl. + European lang.	Box 526, International Herald Tribune, Via della Mercede 55, 00187 Rome.	I.H.T. 25-9-76
Product Director Mid-East	Attractive compensation + benefits	U.S. based service Co.	U.S.A. then Mid-East	Tech. background (pref. electronics); proven record of success in mngt. of overseas projects.	Box D-5,485, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 25-9-76
General Manager Agrochemicals	Commensurate with responsib. & qualifications	BASF Japan Ltd.; Tokyo, subsidiary of one of the world's major chemical Co.	Tokyo	Japan. speak. Engl. + Germ.; agronomist & B.S. in economics; 5 yrs. pesticide registrat. & appl.	Herm Heveling, BASF, 6700 Ludwigshafen, Tel.: (0621) 6021808 or 607431, Germ.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 25-9-76
Managing Director	+bonus, pension, automobile & benefits	American manufacturer of air filtration & noise abatement products.	Antwerpen suburb	Tech. background; several yrs. successful sales exp.; English & major Eur. languages.	C.W. Jones, Farr Company S.A., Bromansakker 1, B-2130 Brasschaat.	Le Soir 25-9-76
Marketing Manager	F.Fr. 110-130,000 +voiture	Groupe américain spécialisé dans la construction et vente de matériel de forage.	Paris, banlieue Ouest	Ingénieur (Mines, A.M...); + de 30 ans; Angl., Français; 3 ans exp. chef de ventes soc. multinat.	P. Vinet, Ref. E3788, MSL, 73 Bld. Haussmann, 75008 Paris.	L'Express 27-9-76
General Manager Spain	Excellent salary +benefits	Soflens div. of Bausch & Lomb, U.S. co. with $300 million sales in 1975.	Spain	Exp. sales, mktg, general mngt. & admin.; Engl., Span. + Port.; bkgrd. ophthalmic, pharm. or health care.	Mr. John I. Brill, Bausch & Lomb, P.O. Box 450, Rochester, New York 14602, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 28-9-76
Senior Banking Executive	Tax-free salary +benefits	European merchant bank.	Abu Dhabi	Around 40; bkgrd. int'l banking; working Mid East exp.; English.	C.J. Sackur, Spencer Stuart & Ass. Brook Hse., 113 Pk. Lane, LondonW1Y4HJ.	I.H.T. 28-9-76
Int'l Area Sales Manager	Outstanding compensation & benefits	Leader in design of 2-way radio communications systems and equipment.	New York for Mid.Far East, Eur., Afr., Lat. Amer.	Tech. bkgrd.; B.S.E.E.; 5 yrs. mktg. & sales experience.	Harris, Personnel dept. W, 1680 University Avenue, Rochester, New York 14610, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 28-9-76

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Oct. 1, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Nat Semicn	431,900	33½	—2⅝
Westgh El	314,700	17½	— ¾
Xerox Cp	276,700	62½	—1⅛
Kresge SS	252,100	39⅝	— ½
Citicorp	247,500	30⅛	—1⅛
Gen Motors	235,800	72¼	—1⅛
Dow Ch	201,100	43⅝	— ⅞
Polaroid	197,400	42⅛	—1½
Am Tel&Tel	176,500	60⅛+	⅛
EastGsF	172,800	24	—1¼
RCA	169,000	26⅝	— ⅜
US Steel	167,100	49	— ⅞
Digital Eq	162,400	151½	—6½
Occiden Pet	150,600	18	— ⅜
MidSoUt	144,100	15⅞+	⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	20.62	14.70
Advances	452	621
Declines	995	755
Unchanged	430	492
Total issues	1877	1868
New 1976 highs	45	52
New 1976 lows	27	16

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	992.77	995.60	974.40	979.89	—10.30
20 Trn	217.95	218.40	214.00	215.10	— 2.24
15 Util	98.03	98.48	97.49	97.74	— 0.04
65 Stk	311.57	312.47	306.44	307.59	— 2.75

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	118.63	116.16	116.80	—1.27
Transport	14.18	13.87	13.94	—0.18
Finance	11.77	11.53	11.60	—0.11
60 Utilities	51.08	50.34	50.63	—0.08
500 Stocks	105.75	103.60	104.17	—1.07

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.35	55.65	55.70	—0.53
Industrials	62.40	61.59	61.66	—0.70
Transportation	39.94	39.45	39.51	—0.34
Utilities	38.88	38.68	38.72	—0.03
Finance	53.80	53.25	53.39	—0.44

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Sept. 30	106,152	263,436	873
Sept. 29	115,434	299,457	1,493
Sept. 28	130,793	332,279	949
Sept. 27	124,584	326,769	1,127
Sept. 24	107,429	284,155	612

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
LaTour Bld	105,000	2	— ⅛
Resortintl A	69,400	6	— ¼
Champ Ho	49,200	3⅝+	⅛
MitchlED	42,200	35⅛	—1⅛
HoustOil M	40,700	68⅛	—1¼
Kewanee In	30,400	28⅛	—1¼
Sowest Airl	29,000	17½	— ⅛
Syntex Corp	27,000	25⅝+	⅜
Consyne Cp	26,600	9⅝	— ½
Dataprod	23,400	12½	— ⅜
Approx final total	1,890,000		
Stock sales year ago	1,505,135		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
102.12	101.53	101.56	—.39

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 1, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4200	Abby Glen	$8½	6½	6½	
2105	Abitibi	$12½	12	12	— ⅛
100	Acklands	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
1000	Agnico E	340	340	340	+ 5
500	Agra Ind A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8589	Alta Gas A	$15⅞	13⅞	13¾	— ⅛
100	Alta Nat	$28½	28⅝	28½	
100	Algo Cent	$12½	12¼	12¼	
600	Alliance B	370	365	370	+15
800	Alminex	$5⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
503	Andres W	$6⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
200	Argus C pr	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ¼
2475	Atco A	$12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
2645	BP Can	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
1000	Banister C	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
7230	Bank N S	$44¼	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
300	Baton B	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4100	Block Bros	410	405	410	
4200	Bovis Cor	74	71	71	— 1
5410	Braior Res	290	281	281	— 4
500	Bramalea	$6	6	6	
700	Brameda	107	105	107	+ 1
2780	Bridger	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
400	BCFP	$23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
365	BC Phone	$52⅞	52⅝	52⅞	+ ⅛
7600	Brunswk	$5½	5⅜	5½	
400	Budd Auto	$5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
232	Burns Fds	$10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
900	Cad Frv	$10	10	10	
7619	Cal Pow A	$32¼	31½	32	+ ½
500	Camflo	$7⅝	7	7½	
417	Campau A	420	420	420	—10
3955	C Nor West	$9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
250	C Pakrs C	$19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
5500	Can Perm	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
290	Can Trust A	$20½	20	20½	— ⅛
9100	C Tung	430	430	430	— 5
900	C Cablesy	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
1450	Cdn Cel	$9⅝	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
520	CGE	$27	27	27	
8592	CI Bk Com	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
1770	Cdn Tire A	$38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
1245	C Utilies	$12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
200	Canbra	375	375	375	
200	Candel Oil	$11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
2050	Cassiar	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3950	Celanese	395	390	395	+ 5
2250	Chieftan D	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
100	CHUM	$6	6	6	
3700	C Holiday I	355	355	355	
200	Con Bldg	285	285	285	— 4
3740	Con Distrb	400	390	400	+10
6345	Cons Gas	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
1520	Con Fardy	365	360	360	
1010	Cralgmt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1125	Crush Intl	$8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
1700	Cyprus	$10	10	10	
604	Denison	$33¼	33	33	— ¼
603	Dickensn	300	300	300	— 5
1440	Dofasco A	$27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
50	Dom Store	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9900	D Textle A	$8½	8	8	— ⅛
225	Du Pont	$24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
140	East Mal	135	135	135	— 5
600	Electro A	380	380	380	—10
1000	Emco	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
282	Falcon C	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1400	Falcon	$37½	38	38	—1½
100	Fruehauf	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
400	G Distrb A	$6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
2000	Gnt Mascot	119	118	118	
1000	Gibraltar	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2500	Granduc	105	105	105	+ 3
228	GL Paper	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
100	Gt W Life	$51	51	51	
100	Grayhnd	$18	18	18	
600	Guar Trst	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1200	Hard Crp A	$6¾	5⅞	5⅞	
400	Hawker S	$5½	5½	5½	
215	Hayes D A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2350	H Bay Co	$17	17	17	— ⅛
1850	IAC	$17¼	17	17	
350	Indal	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
300	Indusmin	$10½	10½	10½	— ½
1150	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7215	Inf Pipe A	$15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
825	Jannock	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
22600	Kaiser Re	$13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅛
1800	Kaps Tran	75	75	75	+ 4
540	Kelsey H	$12	11⅜	11⅜	
586	Karr A A	$7¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
6150	Koffler A	475	470	470	— 5
1422	Labatt A	$17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
200	Lab Min	$32½	32	32	— ½
1800	Lacana	300	295	295	— 9
210	LOnt Cem	355	355	355	
500	LL Lac	145	145	145	
100	Lob Co A	375	375	375	
1145	Lob Co B	380	375	375	— 5
205	Loeb M	285	285	285	
5843	MB Ltd	$22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
200	M LJ Mills	$27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
1407	Maigml A	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
16094	Moore	$34⅝	34	34	— ¾
2195	Murphy	$5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
500	Nabrs Dig	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
910	Nat Trust	$15	15	15	
5875	Noranda A	$36	36	36	+ ⅛
1600	Norcan	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5345	NTecm B W	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
385	Nowsco W	$18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
520	OSF Ind	320	320	320	
300	Orchan A	287	285	285	— 5
2200	Oshawa A	380	370	370	—10
1033	Pamour A	259	259	259	+ 4
1950	PanCan P	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
27	Patino N V	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
500	Pembin A	360	360	360	—10
778	Pine Point	$28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ¼
350	Redpath A	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
1000	Reed Oslr A	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
1400	Revnu Prp	70	70	70	
135	Rothman	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1000	Scotts	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12263	Shell Can	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3094	Sherritt A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2100	Slebens	$13	13	13	
4074	Simpsons	$6	5⅞	6	
610	Simpson S	$9⅝	9	9	
620	Slater SH	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
26200	Talcorp				
3125	Southm A	$22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
200	St Brodcst	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
1446	Stelco A	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
575	Steep R	181	181	181	
120	Teck Cor A	400	400	400	
200	Teledyne	$57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
3680	Tex Can	$24	23¾	24	
5100	Thom N A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1291	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
190	Tor Star B	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
1500	Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
1858	Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
22121	TrCan PL	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
685	UGas A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
200	Union Oil	$74	74	74	— ⅛
140	U Keno	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
6900	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1500	Upp Can	101	100	101	
2000	Van Der	250	245	250	
1590	Voyager P	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3200	Weldwod	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
600	Wstburne	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
300	West Mine	450	450	450	+10
100	Westmise	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
400	Weston	$14	14	14	
53	Woodwd A	$18½	18	18	— ¼
400	Yk Bear	284	284	284	+ 2

Total sales 1,361,970 shares

European Gold Markets

Oct. 1, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	116.25	116.00	—
Zurich	116.50	116.125	—
Paris (12.5 kilo)	118.51	118.19	—317

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 45

Amer Can	DetE 7.45pf	NSPw 4.16pf
AllRichfl	DetE 7.36pf	NSPw 7.84pf
AtlRch 3.75pf	DoverCp	NoSPw 7pf
Boeing	duPnt 3.50pf	OhPow 14pf
BosE 1.37pf	Duq 7.20pf	Parker Drill
CaroPL pfA	Equit Gas	PSEG 8.08pf
CenHud Gas	Helleman	PSEG 9.62pf
Cinn Bell	Ideal Basic	RepTexCp
Cities Svc	IndM 7.76pf	Sola Basic
Clark Oil	JerC 13.50pf	SunComp
CnPw 7.45pf	JerCeP 11pf	Tishm Rlty
CnPw 7.72pf	Madus Co	US Tobac
Cooper Ir	MetEd pfG	UniTel
Curtiss Wrt	NYS 8.80pf	WhiglPit 5pf
DetE 9.32pf	NiM 4.10pf	Yngst ShDr

NEW LOWS— 27

Bandag Inc	East Kodak	Pamcda Inc
CL Assets	Harnischfg	Ponderosa
ChaseMTr	Heller Intl	Quaker Oat
Chemetn	Horizon Cp	QuakOat 3pf
Crane Co	Host Intl	ServCp Int
DeereCo	Hous Fabric	Shell Trans
Disney W	Wood Corp	SpartaFd
Dow Ch	MorganJP	Westvco n
duPont	Nat Semicn	Zapata Cp

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices Sept. 30, 1976

Quotations in Canadian Funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
475	Algoma	$	24	24	24	+ ¼
100	Asbestos	$	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
1630	Bank Mont	$	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1200	Basic Res	$	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
700	Caaron		23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
300	Con Bath		35	35	35	+ ¼
700	Fncl Col		155	135	135	— 5
150	Molson A	$	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
100	Mont Trust	$	11	11	11	+ ⅛
4900	Price Co.	$	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
938	Royal Bank	$	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
800	Roy Trust A		18	18	18	+ ⅛
500	Zellers		345	345	345	— 5

Total sales 307,497 shares.

U.S. Lead Producer Raises Price 1 Cent

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP).—St. Joe Minerals Corp., the major U.S. producer of lead, said yesterday it has raised prices by a cent a pound.

The increase, effective immediately, brings St. Joe's lead price to 26 cents a pound. It follows a 2-cents-a-pound rise last July.

A St. Joe spokesman said the increase was due to very strong demand and slight constraints on lead supplies.

Amex Nationwide Trading, Oct. 1—Closing Prices

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	4	A&EPlast .P	4	25	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
	7	AARCo .30	1	11	12¾	12⅝	13	— ⅜
	4⅝	AAVCo .22	4	37	6⅛	6	6⅛	
	9-16	ADM Indust		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
	1⅛	AIC Photo		2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	7⅝	APS Inc .25		4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
	8⅝	ASPRO .56	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	⅝	ATI Inc		1	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
	10⅛	AVCCo .40	3	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	4⅝	AVXCp .25e	9	15	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
	5⅛	Abrdfd .40b	19	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	1	Acme Hamil		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅛	Acme Prec	4	10	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
	4⅞	Action .16e	5	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
	1½	ActionCp	15	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2	Adams Russl	8	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	30	32	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
	1	Aegis Corp	7	144	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		9	2⅛	2	2	
	3⅜	AfterSix .20	5	8	3⅝	3½	5⅛	
	9½	Alan Wood		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	4⅜	Alaska Airl	2	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	
	5 ⅞	Alcolac .15e	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	4⅛	AllegCp wt		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	4⅛	Alleghy Airl	22	7	5	5	5	
	1⅜	AllegA wtO		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
	20⅜	AllegApIC 3		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— 1⅛
	⅞	AlldArt Ind		29	15-16	15-16	15-16	
	1	Aloha Ind	11	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
	3⅜	Altamil .10e	3	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	11-16	Altec Corp		71	15-16	⅞	15-16	—1-16
	¼	AltecCp wt		7	5-16	¼	¼	
	8⅛	AlterFds .50	15	81	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
	7⅜	AMAX wt		17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	2½	Am Agronics		20	2⅝	2½	2½	
	6	AmBiltrt .50	6	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
	7	AmBusP .36	10	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	⅛	ACenMtg wt		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
	5⅛	AGarPd .34		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	4	AmInt Pict	3	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	8½	AMaizeA .40	3	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	8½	AMaizeB .40	3	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	3⅜	AmMot Inns	20	3	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
	28½	AmPetrof 2	6	7	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
	4⅜	APrecs .30a	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	3⅝	ASafEq .15t	3	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	10⅛	AmSciE .04e	17	79	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	8⅞	AmUHS .72e		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	9	AMIC Corp	7	38	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
	2	AngloC .12e	6	18	2⅝	2	2⅛	
	3⅜	Anken .30	7	25	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
	4⅜	Anthony .19t	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	1½	Apollo Data	7	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	14	AquitCa .30	12	5	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	3⅜	ArizCL .10e	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅜	ArzCol pf .48		22	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
	6⅜	ArmlsCp .32	4	68	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
	3⅛	Arrow Elect		15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
	4	Arundel		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	7⅜	Asamera .25	7	69	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
	9	AshlOC .20a	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Astrex Inc.05e	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	3⅛	Atalanta	2	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	⅛	Atco Ind		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
	⅛	AtlcoMtg wt		10	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
	½	AtlRichf wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	3⅜	AtlasCM B	8	38	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
	1⅛	AtlasCp wt		27	2	1⅞	2	
	12⅛	Augatinc .15	16	18	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅛	Austral Oil	17	53	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	5⅛	AutoTrn .70t	20	13	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Auto Bldg	5	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
	2⅛	Automat Rad	3	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	36⅛	AutoSw .88	13	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
	2	AVEMC .16	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	19⅛	Avondal 1.20	8	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Aydin Cp	9	9	5½	5½	5½	

B

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	9-16	BRTRI .30e		14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	1-16	BRTRIt wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	1½	BTU Eng		10	2	2	2	
	6	BadgrMt .50	8	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	4⅛	BakerlA .10e	9	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	9⅛	BaldorEl .20	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	5	BaldwS .32e		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	12⅛	BanFd 1.15e	5		16⅛	16½	16½	
	⅛	BangPun wt		10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
	6⅛	BanistrCtl .20e	6	32	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
	3⅛	Banner .05	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	2⅛	BarcoCa .12	7	12	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
	4⅛	BarryR .06e	6	15	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
	5⅛	BarryWr .44	7	17	9⅛	9½	9½	
	2⅛	BarthSp .20	10	2	3	3	3	
	1⅛	Baruch Fost	13	1	1½	1½	1½	
	1	Berwick ET		8	1¼	1½	1½	+ ⅛
	2	Belland .08A	5	14	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
	3-16	BenStMg wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
	3⅛	Benrus Crp	5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅛	Berg Ent	33	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Berg Brins	10	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	13	BrgB pf 1.15		13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	BernzOma		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	4⅛	Bertea .14	8	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	3½	BervenC .06	47	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	3	BethCp .20e	94	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅛	Beverly Ent	13	51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	8⅛	BicPen .36	9	6	12	11⅛	11⅛	
	5⅛	BigDad .20e	6	1	6½	6½	6½	
	4⅛	BigVSup .21e	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	11⅛	BionySm .80	6	27	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	8⅛	Blount .30	4	9	8⅛	8½	8½	
	15	BowVall .10	104	155	22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
	9½	Bowne .24	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	7⅛	BradldN .20	8	71	8⅛	8	8	—
	2⅛	Branch .20	4	3	4	4	4	
	7⅛	BranltAr wt		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	10	BrascanA .7	3	33	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
	15	BraunEn .80	5	17	20	20	20	
	11⅛	BrewerC .80		32	11⅛	11	11	
	2⅛	BroDart Ind	5	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	2	Brody Seat	31	2	2½	2½	2½	
	11⅛	BrnFA .60	9	6	13	13	13	+ ⅛
	10⅛	BrnFB .60	9	38	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅛	Buellind .40b	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	12⅛	Bundy 1.08	6	8	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	3	Burgess Ind		3	4	3⅛	3	
	11⅛	BuringFd .55a	5	14	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
	8⅛	BurosInt .60	7	32	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
	10⅛	Butlerint .50	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	8⅛	CKPet .20a	10	12	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	¾	CDI Corp		12	1½	1½	1½	
	6⅛	CHB Food	3	31	7	7	7	
	4⅛	CHCCp .r	5	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
	3-32	CIMtgwt A		15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	2½	CMI Corp	5	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	6⅛	CRSDes .15	5	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅛	CSECp .32	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	3⅛	CaglisA .35	2	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	12⅛	Calder .25b	9	27	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Calcomp		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	10⅛	CalPrlCm 1	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	5½	Camco Inc	17	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	5-16	CaChbA .25e		16	3½	3 7-16	3 7-16	—1-16
	7½	Campin .40b		7	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅛	CdnExp .05a	8	87	4 7-16	4⅛	4⅛	—1-16
	4⅛	Cdn Homstd	19	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	5⅛	Cdn Merrill	19	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅛	Cdncel .50	9	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
	39⅛	Cdn Suprl	11	11	43	43	43	+ ⅛
	¾	Capehart Cp		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	17⅛	Carbon .30a	10	70	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
	5	Caressa .30	15	21	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
	64	Carnat 2.40	15	18	76½	75⅛	76⅛	
	11⅛	CaroPipl 1b	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	2	Carrols Dev		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	13½	CasFd 1.20a		11	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
	1⅛	Castleton In	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	8⅛	Cavitrn .10e	9	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	⅞	CelluCraft	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	4⅛	CentSec .40a		47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	4	Cenvill .30e		10	7½	7½	7½	
	18⅛	CerM pf 2.25		18	22	21⅛	21⅛	
	1⅛	Certified Cp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅞	Certron Cp		34	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	1⅛	Celec Corp	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3½	Champ Hom		492	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Chieftn Dev	15	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
	11⅛	Child World	10	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	Christian Co	6	32	3	3	3	
	5⅛	CircleK .32	7	70	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
	1⅞	ClaricC .10e	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	3⅛	Clarostat		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	7	Clausing .44	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	4⅛	Clopay .17t	12	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	Coachmn	6	38	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	CoffMat .15r	10	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	15-16	Cohen Hatfd	5					
	12⅛	Coleman .52	8	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	33⅛	Cominco 2	13	2	38	38	38	
	1⅞	ComGrp .13	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅛	ComAll .30a	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	10⅛	ComMtl .60b	6	9	12	12	12	— ⅛
		Comodrint		38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅛	CoPsycC .20a	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	2⅛	Compac Cp	91	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	11-16	Comput Inst		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	⅝	Comput Inv	2	16	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	4⅛	Concrd Fab	2	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅛	Condec Crp	3	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		Conelly Con	5	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Conroy .10e	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	6⅛	Conlt Gas	4	48	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	7⅛	ConsRef .60	11	5	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
	3½	Conrayne Cp	14	266	9⅛	9⅛		
	¾	Cont Mater	13	13	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
	¼	ConfTel wt		4	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	14½	CookInd .40	3	54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	11⅛	CookPV .40	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	2½	Cordon Intl	14	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	9	Core Labs	9	6	14⅛	14	14	
	6⅛	Cornelius .40	7	23	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
	19⅛	CorrBlk 1.20	10	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
	1⅞	Cosco Inc		3	2	2	2	— ⅛
	13	CoxCbl Com	18	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	CramrE .13t	24	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	Crest Foam		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	12	Crompton .25e	5	3	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
	30	CrossAT. 1	12	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
	6⅛	CrowlM .50a	10	10	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
	15½	CrwnCPt .60r	5	39	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
	5⅛	CrutcR .35	13	116	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Crystl .40e		11	11½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	6⅛	CubicCp .28	2	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	⅛	DCL Inc	4	6	⅛	11-16	11-16	—1-16
	3⅛	DWG Cp .36t	3	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	12⅛	Daniel .10b	8	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	25	Data Documt	9	131	45⅛	44⅛	45	+ 1
	4⅛	Dataprod	9	234	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
	5½	DayMln .20e	10	15	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	DeRose Ind		8	1⅛	1½	1⅞	
	9⅛	DelLabs .32	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	7	DenTal Ez	10	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	17½	Depsitr 1.48	6	x3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
	3⅛	DevCo Am		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	13⅛	DevonGrp	19	z1080	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	Diebold VC		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	3½	Dialcon Inc	47	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	15⅛	DillardSt .40	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	11½	Diversey .56	8	22	14	14	14	
	6⅛	Dixilyn .40e	4	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	32	Dome Petrl	8	47	36	34⅛	35⅛	+ 1
	20	Domtar .80	16	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Downey .13e	5	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	6⅛	Driver Harr		8	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	
	9⅛	DrgFair .40b	5	6	12	12	12	
	12⅛	DunbrPd .80	4	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	5⅛	DurTst .25b	9	32	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Dynictn .06e	8	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	3⅛	DynAmer	7	79	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅛	DynelEl	28	17	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3¼	1⅛	EAC In	6	17	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
42	22⅛	EDG Inc .50r	10	13	42	42	42	
19⅛	12⅛	EarthRes 1	7	22	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
45⅛	30⅛	EasonO .20b	16	7	44⅛	43⅛	44½	
11	5	Ecodyne .05e	7	45	10½	10	10	— ½
4⅛	1⅛	Edmos Cp		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp.10e	7	30	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	EganM .40	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	EnrshPh .20a	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCh .10	8	12	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	ElecEng .24	6	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Elect Resch	188	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅛	12⅛	ElectroicA 1	9	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	EnergyRes	4	22	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	ErnstEC .60	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Era Ind	15	7	1½	1½	1½	
7	4⅛	Espey Mfg	19	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	EsqRad .30a	4	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	EssexCH .32	6	16	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	EvansAr .10r	9	26	11	10⅛	11	
7⅛	3⅛	Execuin .27t	15	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅛	2	FDIInc .01e	113	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	FPA Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	4	Fabind .10e	3	2	4½	4⅛	4½	
27⅛	20⅛	FalconS .40	7	129	26⅛	25	25⅛	— 1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	FamDolr .16	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Fash Fabric	21	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	7⅛	FayDrg .10e	8	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	12	13⅛	13½	13½	
6⅛	4⅛	Fed Resrces		65	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	Felmnt .12e	28	16	13	12⅛	13	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Felsway .32	5	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2	Fidelco Gth		8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	FilmCp Am	3	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	6	26	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	FinGen .36b	7	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	FstSLSh .12	28	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2½	Fstmrk .06t		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	FischrP .48t	5	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	13½	FitchbG 1.44	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2½	Flagstaff	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Flavorland	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	9⅛	FlightSfty .06e	8	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Flock Ind		15	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
3⅛	2⅛	FlaRck	13	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	FlukeJ	10	10	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅛	FlyDia Oil	6	16	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .20a	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	FooteM .25e	11	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
32	28	Foote pf 2.20		1	30	30	30	
8⅛	4	Forest City	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Forest Labs	5	14	3⅛	3	3	
12⅛	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	8	10	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Franklin Rl		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	FrankNu .36	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅛	15⅛	Fresnillo .40	7	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅛	3½	Friedm .24b	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3	1½	Friend Frst	9	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Frischs .30b	7	4	7⅛	7½	7½	
8⅛	5½	Frontier Air	6	11	6⅛	6½	6½	

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	2½	GRICp		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅞	GTI Corp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Gabriel .30	5	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl	9	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Garan .44a	5	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Garland Cp	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	10	GatLJet		24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Gaylord .05e	3	10	4	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	⅛	Gaynor Staf		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
25⅛	18	Gearhrt .28	11	44	25⅛	23⅛	24	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Genl Explor	8	14	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	G Housewar	5	47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1½	Genge Inc	3	12	2	1⅞	2	
4⅛	1½	Geon Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	GiantYel .10t	29	27	5½	5	5	— ⅛
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		10	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Glasrock Pr		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅛	28⅛	GlatfIr 1.52	5	97	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	GlenGer .16	38	5	5	5	5	
13⅛	6⅛	GlenDis .23t	7	23	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15½	10⅛	Globeind .60	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4	3½	Glover .10e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3⅛	Globlaff .28	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8	Golden Cycl	103	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12	4⅛	GoldnW .27e	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Goldfield Cp		25	⅞	11-16	⅞	+1-16
8⅛	2⅛	Goodrich wt		40	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	GorinSt .10e	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15	GormR .90a	8	1	20	20	20	
9	6⅛	GrandAu .20	5	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13	6⅛	GrandCtl .45	6	7	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	GtAm Ind	3	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		212	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	GtLkCh .28	15	98	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Greenman	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	GreerHy .12	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	GREIT .40	4	18	5⅛	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	GrowC .32b	9	11	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind	113	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	5	Guilford .20	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
34⅛	25½	GlfOilCan 1	8	14	26	26	26	+ ½
7⅛	3⅛	Glfstrm LD		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	6⅛	HallsMot .50	4	31	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
5⅛	3½	HampD .15e	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
8⅛	3⅛	Hamptn Ind	3	7	6⅛	6	6	
12⅛	8½	HanvrSh .60	4	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	HanvrSq Rlt		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	Harland .48	10	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
27	14⅛	Harmn .40b	6	66	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	HartzM .15e	12	22	12	11⅛	12	
8⅛	3½	Hasbro Ind	6	3	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Hasting .40a	4	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
4⅛	3	HawaiA .10r	4	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12	5	Health Chm	14	32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	HealthM .30	4	5	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Helmn Mfg		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	HerMaj .72	5	20	16½	16½	16½	
4⅛	2⅛	HIGinc .15t	23	31	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	HiShear .07t	350	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Highlnd Cap		25	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hilthavn .32	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Hipinic .20	10	16	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Hofmn Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	4	21	2⅛	2⅛	2	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	HomeOA .50	8	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
30½	22⅛	HomeOB .50	6	10	22	21½	21⅛	— 2⅛
20	16⅛	HormelG 1	8	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		18	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HospM .60e	24	3	6	5⅛	5⅛	
14	11⅛	Hotelin 1.40	10	15	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	HouseVt .32	8	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	HospMtr In	39	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
70	32⅛	HouOilM .80	21	407	69⅛	67⅛	68⅛	— 1⅛
22⅛	13	HowelC .48e	5	3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Howell .15e	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37	28⅛	HubellB 1.50	10	4	33	33	33	
3⅛	1⅛	Hudson Gen		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
41⅛	33⅛	HudBO 1.40	9	16	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Huffman .40a	5	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	HuntHit .85r	4	19	3	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	HuskyO .80	5	17	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Hycel Inc	19	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	4⅛	ICMR .50t		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3½	ISCFinl .30	15	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	ITI Corp		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
8	5⅛	ImpCh .30e	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	20⅛	ImpOilA .80	12	45	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20⅛	8½	Incoterm A	13	198	13½	12⅛	13	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	Inflight Svc		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Inolex Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	Instron .20		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		61	1	1	1	
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		1	10	10	10	
3⅛	1⅛	Integrt Res	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2½	1¼	Intl Banknot	9	194	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23	14⅛	IntCour .24	11	25	15⅛	14⅛	15	
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneralS	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	IntGenIn .70	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Int Proteins	16	103	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	IntSeaw .25e	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35	25⅛	IntSyCon .25	9	39	28	26⅛	27⅛	— 2½
1½	½	Interphoto		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Interpool	9	39	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5	Interway Cp		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2½	1	Investro Fla		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	InvDivers A	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	InvDivers B	7	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3	InvestRlt Tr		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	13	Ionics Inc	15	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	IroqBrd .16		15	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	13⅛	IroqBrnd pf		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅛	7	Jaclyn .40a	4	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	Jacobs .70e	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	Jamswy .11t	4	9	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	4	72	3⅛	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
20⅛	8	JohnPd .30	7	9	9	8⅛	9	
8⅛	3⅛	KTellin .30e	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8	KalarInd .26	8	197	14⅛	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	KaneMill wt		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4½	KapokT	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	KenwinS .34	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅛	12⅛	Kewanee .72	8	304	29⅛	28	28⅛	— 1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Key Co		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	5⅛	Keystind .30	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	7	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1⅛	King Opticl		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	KingRd .15e	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Kingstip .20	4	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9½	5⅛	KirbyE wd		135	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg	43	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	KleerVu Ind	8	6	4	4	4	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Kleiberts		1	7½	7½	7½	
21⅛	13⅛	KnickToy .15	9	128	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Kollmor .58	11	150	27	26⅛	27	
9⅛	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2⅛	LSBInd .15t	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	LTVCorp wt		28	⅞	11-16	11-16	—1-16
4⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .06	6	17	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	LaMaur .20	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6½	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
9⅛	5⅛	LaQuintaM	7	15	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11⅛	7	LafyRad .26	6	7	8⅛	8½	8½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		1	1½	1½	½	
2⅛	⅝	LaTour Bck	12	1050	2	2	2	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	LeaRon .28a	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	LeathCo .40	6	11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17½	15	LeeEntr .52	10	8	16½	16⅛	16½	
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14	6⅛	LeighPr .60	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9	6½	Levittin .24	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅛	Liberty Fab	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	4	Lightolr .16	7	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lincoln Am	32	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	LodgeS .08e	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Lohmn .80a	8	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	LoewThe wt		98	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Logistic .05e	7	53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	9	LaGenSv .78	5	12	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27	19⅛	LouisCe 1.20	6	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Lundy Elec	21	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
26	11 ⅜	MPBCp .80	8	18	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Macrod Ind	3	44	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
15⅛	13¼	McPhS 1.32	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Mamm Mrt	8	13	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
4½	3⅛	ManhLfe .24	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	4	MansfT .02r		49	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18	MarkCtl .28	6	46	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Marlene Ind	3	7	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Marshall Fd		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	10	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	19	MartPr .50e	6	8	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	Masind .40a	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	23⅛	Masnelin .30	7	29	37⅛	36½	36½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Masters Inc	5	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	MaterRe .24	11	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	MoulBro .14b	7	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2 ⅛	McCulO .21t	33	74	3	2⅛	3	
19⅛	13⅛	McDonh .80	5	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14	6⅛	McIntsh .70	5	8	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		5	3	3	3	
13⅛	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Medalst .44	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		22	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Medco Jwly	20	6	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Medenco .12	6	46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Medfield Cp	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	MediaGn .40	8	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17	7⅛	Mepolnt .20	6	138	15⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	MEMCo 1	6	1	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Metrocare		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Metro Grtg		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14½	9⅛	MichSugar 1	4	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Micklbry .16	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10	MidlGls .24b	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Miller H		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	MillerWo .40	7	45	16⅛	16	16	— 1
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	9	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
37	24⅛	MitchlE	9	432	36	34⅛	35⅛	— 1⅛
6⅛	3½	MiteCp .20	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Modern Md	3	3	6	6	6	
23½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		73	23⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
51½	44	Mon pfC 4.50		z10	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Moog .60	7	4	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21½	14⅛	MtVMtl 1.20	10	21	21⅛	20½	20½	— 1
8⅛	4½	MovStar .38	5	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅛	Napco .12e	7	89	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	NardaM .20	17	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25	12⅛	Nat CSS .05e	8	19	20	19⅛	19⅛	— 1⅛
7⅛	5⅛	NDistr .14	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	NatInd wt		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅛	1½	NKinney Cp		1	1½	1½	1½	
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	7⅛	Nat Patent	59	100	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Nat System	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	NatwHo .37	8	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
34½	22⅛	NENuclr .40	11	1	26	26	26	
14	10½	NHamp .50e	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	New Idria.04e	6	28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	15⅛	NMex Ariz	60	15	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	— 1⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NProc .80e	9	55	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11½	NYTimes .60	11	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	NewbEn .20	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	14	Newcor 1b	5	5	23⅛	23	23	— ½
4⅛	3⅛	NewparkRs	8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	NiagFSv .56	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Nichols SE	3	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Noel Indust	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Nolex Cp	29	47	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Nortek .04	7	10	3½	3½	3½	
13⅛	8	NorAmR .10	9	47	13⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	18	8	7⅛	7⅛	
5½	2⅛	Novo Corp	12	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	NumacO Gs	17	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

O

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21	13½	Offshore Co	3	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	OhioArt .24	13	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	8	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	OhSealy .48	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Oilaind .20e	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅛	14⅛	OnLine Sys	16	222	19½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
51	33	OOkiep Cop	12	z100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Originala		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	14	27	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
11⅛	10⅛	OSullvn .60	6	5	11	11	11	
10⅛	6⅛	OverhDr .50	8	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	OzarkA .05e	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

P - Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅛	⅛	PSAInc wt		2	½	½	½	— ⅛
16½	12⅛	PGESpf 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅛	12½	PGRd pf1.25		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26	P 10.18pf2.54		15	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		20	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
28	24⅛	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
23½	20⅛	PGESpf 2		6	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	22	22	22	— ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04			24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	PHoldg .16		1	10½	10½	10½	—
18⅛	16½	PNwTel 1.32	1	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
33½	22⅛	Pallorp .40	18	27	26½	25⅛	26	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Palomr Finl	21	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4	Pandl Bradl	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5	3	Pantast .20	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ParkEl .10e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	ParsonsR .80	6	34	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pat Fashion	3	4	3	3		
5	3¼	Patagonia		52	4	4	4	
		PatoG wt		9	6½	6½	6½	
7	4	PeerTu .20a	10	4	5⅛	5⅛	5	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	PennDix wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	PenEnM .60	7	3	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.00b	6	x3	29⅛	28½	28½	
7	3⅛	PECo .08t	5	33	4⅛	3⅛	4	
12⅛	9⅛	PenRlE 1.16	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	PenobS .15e	5	11	5	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	6	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25½	17⅛	PepBoys 1b	5	5	20	20	20	
15⅛	11	PepCom .60	3	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	PerlnlCp .30	3	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	PerfecCmp	7	75	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis	14	9	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	PhilLD .34e		4	7⅛	7½	7½	
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		22	3	2⅛	3	+
4⅛	1⅛	Piedmont In	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PitWVa .56e	9	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	PitDeM 1.20	6	2	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
42½	3⅛	Pittway .98	10	14	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
11½	7	Plant Ind		16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
26	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	14	58	24⅛	24	24	
4½	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		25	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Polychr .29t	8	14	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	Prairie Oil	14	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
14⅛	10	PrattLmb 1	6	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	PrenHa 1.12	14	70	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	PresRealt A		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	12	37	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	PrimMt .12t	10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	PrpCT 1.18e	9	3	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	ProvGas .80	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2½	1⅛	ProRIE .15e		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	4		3⅛	3½	3⅛	—
4⅛	2⅛	Prud Group		2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	14	50	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	Purapac Lb.02e	18	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41⅛	25⅛	RET pf 4.38		2	41⅛	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	RPS Prod	29	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ½
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	9	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5	RLC Corp	6	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	3½	Racon .20a	5	6	4	4	4	
17⅛	7⅛	RaganB .15e	5	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	10½	Ranchrs Ex	25	14	17⅛	17½	17½	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	RangrO Can	48	12	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Ransbrg .80	5	2	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	15-16	RapdAm wt		60	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Rath Pack		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25	13⅛	ReymPr .40	30	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
18	14⅛	RealEsI 1.40	14	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	RitlncT .75e		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19	12½	RitRef 2.06e	9	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		14	2½	2½	2½	
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	8½	Regal B .40	9	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	RelGrp wt		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	RemAr .80a	7	2	13½	13½	13½	
1⅛	⅛	RepMtln wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18⅛	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	14	92	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14	Realsttix .50	7	6	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2	ResrtsIntl A	18	694	8½	7⅛	8	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	ResrtsIntl B	16	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	RestAssoc		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1⅛	Rex Noreco		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Richton .18e	3	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18	10½	Riley Co		5	16½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
37½	28½	RioAlgm 1	15	13	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	+
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	12	38	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Robin ech		26	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Robin Ind	3	5	3⅛	⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Rockway .96	7	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	Rogers Corp		5	11⅛	11½	11½	
3⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2½	Rosmor Cp		26	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		44	9-16	½	½	
10	7⅛	Russell Co.40	4	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅛	RustCft .40	6	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	RyanH .40	11	93	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	5⅛	SGLIn .10r	5	3	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+
2⅛	⅞	SGSec .51a		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16⅛	12⅛	SGSe pf 1.70		3	14½	14½	14½	
3⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	SSPInd .24	12	4	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
12½	7⅛	STPCp .60	11	68	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Salem .89t	4	7	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Sambos .32	8	190	14½	13½	14⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅛	SCarlo 1.26e		4	7	6⅛	7	
10⅛	9⅛	SDieG pf .90		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10⅛	SDieGpf 1		5	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	26	SDgo pf 2.68		6	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
9	3⅛	SanFr RE		5	8	8	8	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	SFRE wt		5	½	½	½	+1-16
36	30⅛	SanJW 2.60		2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	19	2⅛	2½	2½	
15⅛	5⅛	Saturn Airw	5	6	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Scheib .55	9	23	8½	8	8	— ⅛
6	2⅛	Schiller Ind	41	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	8	SchoolP .40	7	9	8	8	8	
8⅛	5⅛	Schrader .30	9	41	8⅛	8	8⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	SciAtlanta	15	10	18½	16⅛	18½	— ⅛
17	10⅛	Scrivner .70	4	3	14⅛	14	14	
21⅛	12⅛	Scurry Rain	11	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	SbdAlMtl .40	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Co	14	2	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	2⅛	Sears Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	SeasnAll .20	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .22e	8	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅛	3½	Servisco .30	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Servo Corp	5	12	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ShaerS .15e	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12	SharonStl 1	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Shawin .55b	9	41	9	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	ShearH .20e	3	61	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Shelter Res		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
33	20⅛	Shnandh Oil	31	72	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Sherwd Med	15	115	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Shopwel In	18	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Sierrcin .20	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4½	3	SikesCo A		4	2⅛	3⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅛		Simkins .60	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2	Solitron		22	2	2	2	— ⅛
13	6⅛	Sonder Brdc	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Soundsn .30	6	14	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— 1
7⅛	6⅛	SoestCap .63	17	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
12⅛	12⅛	SC4.0pl 1.22		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	12½	SCr.7pl 1.19		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17	14⅛	SC5.2pl 1.30		9	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
23⅛	24⅛	SC9.2pl 2.30		17	27⅛	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	23⅛	SC8.8pl 2.21		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
93⅛	81⅛	SCE pf 7.58		e	87	85⅛	87	
25	9	SwstAir .05e	5	293	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	SwtGFin .10	6	72	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Spartek .40	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Spectre .12t	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	SpedOP .11t	12	5	2⅛	2	2	
7	⅛	Spelzmn Ind		3	1	1	1	
8½	2⅛	Spencer .05e	5	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	SpencrF .32	2	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Staffd Lowd	4	31	5	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	StdPac Corp	5	79	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1	½	StdPrud wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
27⅛	21⅛	StdShrs .40r		7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Stange .15	21	9	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
19	2	StarrtHo .20	6	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	10	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2½	Stevcoknit	4	7	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	StrutW .10e	8	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	SueAnn .25	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Summit Org	5	9	1	1	1	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	SunEltr .48	9	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Sundanc .20b	5	3	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
14	8⅛	SupFdSv .22	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Supercr .10e	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	5	Supindt .12b	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	SupSurg Mf	12	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Susquhan pf		9	10	10	10	
11-15	⅛	SurrMtg wt		3	½	½	½	
7	4⅛	Synaloy .20b	4		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	22⅛	Syntex .60	12	273	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	System Eng	275	75	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛

T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅛	1⅛	TFICo Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	3⅛	Tallevin wt		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	4	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15½	Tasty 1.20a	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	43	3⅛	3	3	
5⅛	2⅛	Techlr .14	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	5	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Teleflex .32t	10	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	TelexCo wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	2⅛ ⅜	Tenna Corp	9	8	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt		47	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Tensor Cp	103	3	1	1	1	
21⅛	12⅛	Tiradyn Inc	64	13	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9	TerraC .60a	5	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Texstar .72t	6	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	Thorof Mkt		1	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
2⅛	1⅛	ThrD Dpt	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Thriftml A		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	1	Timple Ind	7	7	6⅛	6	6	
13⅛	11⅛	Tokheim .63	7	23	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	43	TolEd pf4.25		z50	47	47	47	— ½
92	82	TolEd pf8.32		z:200	91	91	91	— 1
108	99	TolEdpf 13		z310	107	105	105⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ToppsGu .28	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	TotalPtl NA	8	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Total pf .70		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Treadway .16t		1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
15⅛	10½	TriStMtr .80	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Trico Ind	7	21	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5	3	TwinFair	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

U - V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	14⅛	U&I 1.20a	3	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	5	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UNA Corp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	URSCo .20e	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	UVInd wt		39	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Unimax Grp	15	19	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9⅛	7½	UnGasA .69	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Un Invest	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Un Asbestos	5	6	3⅛	3 13-16	3⅛	+1-16
1⅛	7-16	UnBrand wt		15	9-16	½	9-16	
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅝	UnNat Corp		7	11-16	⅝	11-16	
1⅛	⅝	UnNat Corp		7	11-16	⅝	11-16	
4⅛	2	UNatCp pf		1	2	2	2	
12	8⅛	USFiltr .24	6	94	10½	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	UnRIT .75e	12	43	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRIT wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
5⅛	2⅛	USNat Rsrc	5	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	US Radium		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	USRbR .95e	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	UnityBuy 5	5	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3	2	UnivCig .05	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
3⅛	⅝	Univ Contnr		37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	12	60	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	UnivRun .44	4	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	UnvSav .48	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	VallesSt .62t	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Valmac .70	2	11	10⅛	10	10	
3⅛	2⅛	VLDvC .02e		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	VanDorn .40	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Veecolns .32	9	5	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
5	1⅛	Veril Ind	5	15	2½	2	2½	+ ½
22⅛	14⅛	VermtA .40b	9	22	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— 1⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	8	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1	Vertipil Inc	13	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Vesely Co	18	3	2½	2½	2½	
3⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Vishay Intrt	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	VisualGr	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2	Vol Mer	6	66	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	Vcolex .68		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11	Vulcincpf 1		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

W - Y - Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2⅛	WTC Inc .10	23	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	15½	WUIInc .80	6	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Wabash .10a	6	49	8	7⅛	8	
9⅛	6	Wacknht .40	5	41	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Wainoco Oil	9	33	4	3 15-16	3 15-16	
24⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	8	8	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WallacS .20e	6	1	3½	3½	3½	
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	13	31	15½	15½	15⅛	— ½
5⅛	2	Wards Co	3	1	3	3	3	
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.05		6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
41½	21⅛	WasPstB .50	10	16	40½	40⅛	40½	
20⅛	14⅛	WRIT 1.76	13	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Walman Co	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5⅛	WeldTu Am	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .40	8	16	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Westals Ptl	19	31	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	12	41	8	8	8	
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	4	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1½	¼	WstPacl wt		5	¼	¼	¼	
7	4½	Whitaker .40	6	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		18	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	5	19	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Wilcx G		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .30	8	5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	5	14	4	4	4	
11	7½	Winkimn .40	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Winston Mil	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
54	49	WisP pf 4.50		z100	51	51	51	— ½
3½	1⅛	Wolf HowB		1	2	2	2	
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5½	Worcest Ctl	11	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	6¼	WorkWr .60	7	8	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	9	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Wright Har	10	20	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
6⅛	3⅛	WyleLab .28	6	19	6	6	6	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	7	31	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	12	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13	Xonics Inc	17	33	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	ZeroMfg .28	6	5	8⅛	8	8½	
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	10	10	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 1, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	329	Matsu E. Wks.	645
Canon	480	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	124
Dai Nip Print.	505	Mitsubi Corp.	420
Fuji Bank	281	Mitsui Co	448
Fuji Photo	628	Mitsukoshi	467
Hitachi	210	Nippon Elec.	222
Honda Motor	654	Sharp	346
C. Itoh	311	Shiseido	1,140
Japan Air L.	2,160	Sony Corp.	2,640
Kansai El. P.	665	Sumitomo Bk.	283
Kao Soap	577	Taisho Marine	300
Kirin Brewery	355	Takeda Chem.	233
Komatsu	372	Teijin	144
Kubota	336	Tokio Marine	432
Matsu Ind.	634	Toray	142
		Toyota Motor	826

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	85.20	85.40	105.60	85.30
Brussels	106.22	105.20	132.02	105.20
Frankfurt	142.58	142.71	150.66	140.75
London 30	317.50	322.50	420.80	317.50
London 500	142.24	144.51	152.00	143.24
Milan	76.17	76.57	91.17	72.32
Paris	83.10	83.10	112.10	83.10
Sydney	466.26	465.67	522.63	444.53
Tokyo (n)	356.06	357.73	359.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4815.54	4830.40	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	292.50	291.50	304.00	283.50

(n) New. (o) Old.

Currency Rates

October 1, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5655	4.2980	104.96*	51.70*	29.35y	—	6.7850*	104.95*	43.64*
Brussels (c)	37.825	63.32	15.4560	7.6270	4.3315*	14.7455	—	15.4425	6.4290
Frankfurt	2.4452	4.0603	—	49.32*	2.800x	95.40*	6.470*	99.84*	41.54*
London (z)	1.6630	—	4.0675	8.22	1446.5	4.2475	62.98	4.0680	9.7875
Milan	873	1462.20	358.5	176.90	—	340	23.020	357.75	—
Paris	4.9550	8.31875	202.850*	—	5.6725x	193.700*	13.1225*	202.625*	84.500*
Zurich	2.4490	4.0739	100.09*	49.34*	0.2806*	96.60*	6.50*	—	41.60*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.86025; Escudo: 31.095; Israeli £: 8.40; Peseta: 67.835; Schilling: 17.24; Sw. krona: 4.2540; Yen: 287.05; Belgian financial franc: 39.30; Canadian $: 1.0292; Hong Kong $: 4.8730.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	97	98
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103	104
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	102½	103¼
BFCE 8¾-83	100½	101½
B.N.P. 9½-81	104½	105¼
Bras Can 9¾-82	102¼	103½
British Gas 9-81	102	103
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	95¼	96¼
Charbogas 8¾-81	100	101
CNE 9¼-85	101	102
CN Refine 10-80/8	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7½-91	95	96
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8¼-86	100	101
Cut Ham 8-87	95½	96½
Denmark 7¾-90	86½	87½
Dow Corn 8¾-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EEC 8¼-82	99½	100
ECS 8¾-81	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	102	103
EIB 9½-85	104¼	105
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103½
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½-83	101¼	102¼
First Chic 7-80	98	99
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104½	106
Gould 9¾-83	103½	104¼
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	103	104
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	101¼	102¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102½	103½
Intl Util 8¼-82	100	101
ISE Canada 9-82	102¼	103
Manitoba 8¾-83	102¼	103
Michelin 9¼-86	100¾	101½
Modo 9½-83	101¾	102½
Montreal 9¾-81	103	104
Montreal 9¼-83	102	103
Motorola 8-87	98½	99½
Nec Financ 10-81	103	103¾
NatWest 9-86	99½	100¼
New Brunsw 9-83	103	103¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	103½	104½
N Zealand 8½-83	101	101¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	93½	94½
Norpipes 9¼-86	101	101¾
NorskHydr 9¾-85	104¾	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100¾	101¾
Norway 9-80	104	104¾
Norway 8½-81	102	103
Occidental 9¾-83	102¾	103¾
Ontario 9-83	104	104¾
Oslo 9-88	100¾	101¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
Pac Light 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Pennwalt 8-87	98	99
QuebProv 8½-81	102	103
QuebProv 9-83	101¾	102¾
QuebProv 7½-88	93¼	94¼
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
ReadBates 9½-81	101½	102½
S dvik 9½-86	102	103
S.A.S. 8-85	95¼	96¼
Seagram 9-83	102½	103¼
SFE 9-83	100¾	101½
Shell 8-86	101½	102½
Shell 7½-87	96½	97¼
SNCF 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
St Ind 8½-80	103	104
St Ind 8½-88	102½	103½
S Handels 9¼-86	102	103
Tenneco 7½-79	100¼	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	96	97
Textron 7¾-87	95½	96½
Transocean 8-86	100½	101¼
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
Union Oil 7-79	100	101
Union Oil 7½-87	96½	97½
Utah 8-87	99¾	100¾
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾
Carnation 4-88	85½	87½
Chevron 5-88	115½	117½
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysler 5-88	65½	67½
Cont Tel 5½-88	80½	82½
Cumm In 6¼-88	96½	98½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	87½	89½
EastKodak 4½-88	108	110
Econ Lab 4¾-87	78½	80½
Firestone 5-88	89½	91½
Ford 6-86	97	99
Ford 5-88	88	90
Gen Elec 4¼-87	87½	89½
Gen Food 4¾-82	92	94
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	78½	80½
Gould 5-87	101	103
Gulf West 5-88	94½	96½
Honeywell 6-86	83½	85½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	88	90
ITT 4¾-87	80	82
Komatsu 7¼-90	108½	109½
Matsushita 6¾-90	118	119
Mitsui 7¼-90	107	108
McDerm 4¾-87	155	157
Morgan JP 4¼-87	109½	111½
Nabisco 5¾-88	95	97
Owens Ill 4½-87	105	107
Penney JC 4½-87	84½	86½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	95	97
R.C.A. 5-87	82½	84½
Revlon 4¾-83	129½	131½
Revlon 4¾-87	112	114
Sperry 4¼-88	100	102
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	83½	85½
Texaco 4½-88	77½	79½
UnCarb 4¾-82	112½	114½
WarnLam 4¾-87	89½	91½
WarnLam 4½-88	85	87
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	85	87
Ashland 5-88	83	85
Beatrice 6¼-91	118½	120½
Beatrice 4½-92	102½	104½
Borden 6¾-91	113	115
Borden 5-92	102½	104½
BroadHale 4¾-87	78	80

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Lan	Conv.
Yesterday	101.12	92.80	107.16
Previous	101.09	92.76	106.95

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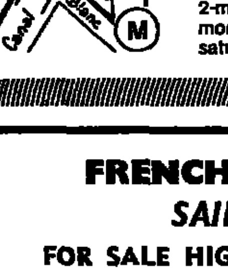
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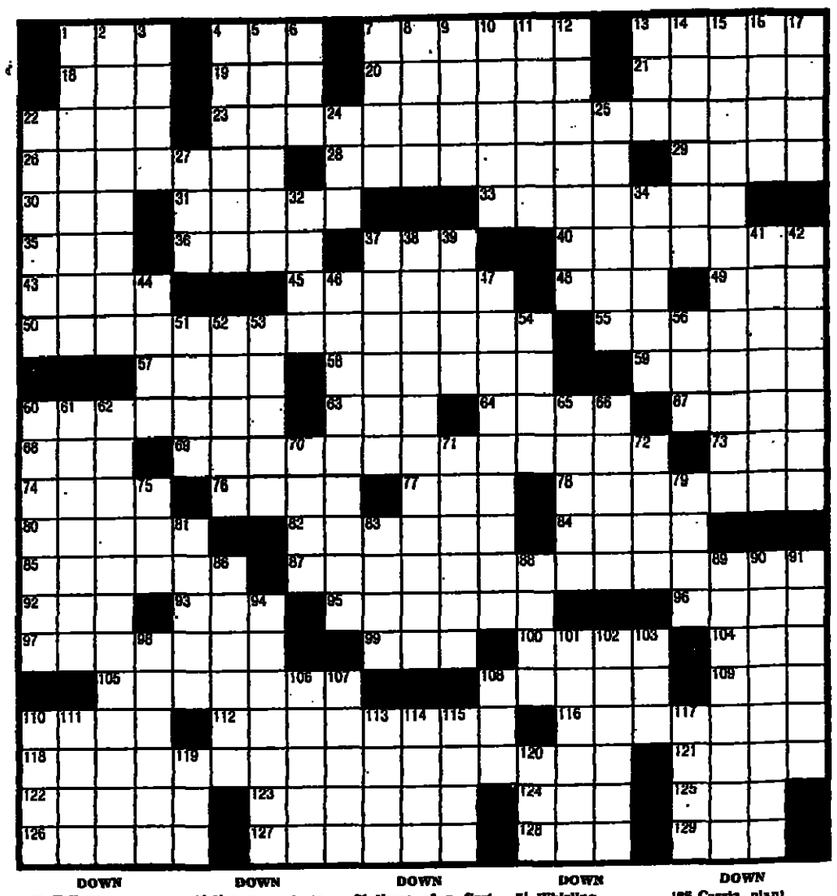
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123 Store grain
124 Metric measure
125 Pianist Tatum
126 U.S. painter Robert
127 Went the route
128 Rebellious Mr. Tyler
129 Anne or Marie: Abbr.

DOWN

10 V-shaped rampart
11 Discernment
12 Stagger the imagination
13 Basketball org.
14 Sephardic tongue
15 Yel'ow
16 Wing: Fr.
17 Certain votes
22 Printemps, e.g.
24 Zeta,——, theta
25 Like a sinner
27 God: It.
32 Dies——
34 Florida city
37 Lowers
38 Silver
39 Aleutian island
41 Top-line entry
42 Not present, in Milan
44 Airport vehicle, for short
46 Florida city
47 Triple, in chemistry
51 Fasten
52 Ringworm
53 Attacks
54 French pronoun
56 Group of sayings
60 Use a new die
61 Name of a first lady
62 White
65 Stilwell or Bunker
66 Fruitstand item, in Paris
70 Nullify
71 Jog the memory
72 Legal document
75 Table scrap
79 Hatfield activity
81 Whirling
83 African dialects
86 Moroccan port
88 On a —— (raging)
89 Saucy
90 Kitchen utensil
91 Sow bug
94 Beowulf's victim
96 Of any kind
101 In——(privately)
102 Turkish inn
103 Place for Daniel
106 Cassia plant
107 Coiffeur's concern
108 Neighbor of Ala.
110 Reza Pahlevi
111 *Kind of cabbage*
113 Needle
114 Wight, for one
115 Imitated
117 Charmian's co-worker
119 "——was saying"
120 Cat's——

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

B	I	R	D	S		U	T	A	H		D	R	I	L	L	S		C	H	E	W
A	S	I	A	N	A		S	I	D	E		E	D	W	I	N		A	P	H	O	L	E
F	U	Z	Z	Y		F	U	Z	Z	Y		T	O	O	T	S	Y	W	O	O	T	S	Y
F	A	Z	E		R	A	Z	E	S		E	S	N	E	S		I	R	I	S	E	S
E	R	L		D	E	L	Y	S		I	N	T	E	R		A	N	G	R	Y			
		A	E	R	I	E	S			A	N	T	E			A	L	T	E		T	A	B
		D	A	N	K		H	U	G	S	E	R	M	U	S	S	E	R		O	N	A	
C	L	A	R	E	S		A	G	L	E	T		A	R	D	A	R		L	I	T	E	R
O	O	Z	E	D		O	L	O	R			B	L	A	R	E		C	O	S	M	O	
L	A	Z	E			D	O	L	L	A	L	O	L	L	A		R	U	N	Y	O	N	
A	T	L			P	O	E	T		M	O	D	E	S		S	O	L	I				
S	H	E	P	H	E	R	D		B	E	F	I	T		M	A	U	T	C	H	E	S	
		R	E	L	S		R	E	N	T	E		T	O	T	E		O	A	T			
F	I	L	I	A	L		R	O	W	D	Y	D	O	W	D	Y		L	O	B	O		
A	S	I	N	O		M	A	Y	A	S		D	I	O	R		T	A	C	O	S		
C	E	L	T		S	O	F	A	R		F	U	E	L	S		W	I	T	C	H	E	S
T	A	I	L		H	U	S	T	L	E		B	U	S	T	L	E		O	K	A	Y	
A	M	Y		A	N	E	S		A	R	E	S		B	A	T	N	K	S				
		P	A	D	D	Y		C	A	R	R	S		H	A	U	L	S		O	K	A	
T	R	I	U	N	E		T	A	I	N	O		F	A	R	C	E		M	O	O	T	
M	E	L	L	O	W	Y	E	L	L	O	W		R	I	C	K	Y	T	I	C	K	Y	
E	C	L	A	T		A	R	L	E	N	E		O	L	D	E		A	C	H	I	P	
N	U	T	S			P	R	I	D	E	D		M	E	E	T		P	A	Y	E	E	

DOWN

15 Yel'ow
16 Wing: Fr.
17 Certain votes
22 Printemps, e.g.
24 Zeta,——, theta
25 Like a sinner
27 God: It.
32 Dies——
34 Florida city
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83 African dialects
86 Moroccan port
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89 Saucy
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91 Sow bug
94 Beowulf's victim
96 Of any kind
101 In——(privately)
102 Turkish inn
103 Place for Daniel
106 Cassia plant
107 Coiffeur's concern
108 Neighbor of Ala.
110 Reza Pahlevi
111 *Kind of cabbage*
113 Needle
114 Wight, for one
115 Imitated
117 Charmian's co-worker
119 "——was saying"
120 Cat's——

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Clear
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Clear
ATHENS	25	77	Clear
BEIRUT	29	84	Clear
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloudy
BERLIN	16	60	Overcast
BROUSSELS	17	63	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	12	54	Overcast
BUDAPEST	16	61	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Clear
DUBLIN	14	57	Rain
EDINBURGH	13	55	Overcast
FLORENCE	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	64	Cloudy
GENEVA	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	46	Variable
ISTANBUL	24	75	Clear
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Clear
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Rain
MADRID	15	64	Variable
MILAN	19	66	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	50	Cloudy
MOSCOW	6	43	Cloudy
MUNICH	14	57	Overcast
NEW YORK	16	61	Rain
NICE	20	68	Cloudy
OSLO	3	46	Cloudy
PARIS	15	59	Rain
PRAGUE	11	52	Overcast
ROME	25	77	Clear
SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	50	Cloudy
TEHRAN	30	86	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	29	84	Clear
TUNIS	34	93	Clear
VIENNA	13	55	Overcast
WARSAW	11	52	Clear
WASHINGTON	16	61	Rain
ZURICH	12	53	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 1, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF806.90
— (d) Conbar SF753
— (d) Grobar SF591
— (d) Stockbar SF910

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSF Fund SF4.66
— Crossbow Fund SF24.00
— ITF Fund N.V. $7.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.
— (w) Capital Int'l. $14.93
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.83

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF255.25
— (d) Canasec SF520
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l. SF97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF83.75
— (d) Ussec SF671
— (d) Europa-Valor SF117.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM72.40

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $18.60
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $53.21
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.45
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $30.84
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $11.96

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $22.48
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.24

JARDINE FLEMING.
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund. $48.89
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $13.56

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd. —
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF357.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.68
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.28

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,575
— (r) Securswiss SF967

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF469.50
— (d) Intervalor SF88.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF384.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF214.35
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. SF93
— (d) Universal Fund SF93.95

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF25
— (d) Bond Invest SF72.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF76.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF169.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF80.50
— (d) Globinvest SF94
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF77
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF347.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh. SF106.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est. SF181

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM16.20
— (d) Europafonds DM31.60
— (d) Unifonds DM20.25
— (d) Unirenta DM49.75
— (d) Unispecial I. DM39.20

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.45
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.56
Austral. Select Fd. $2.43
(w) Browninvest $14.35
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $12.71
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.82
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $8.45
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,149
(d) Citadel Fund $3.08
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $828.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $8.03
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.12
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.96
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.78
(w) D.G.C. $39.24
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.00
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $13.43
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $13.27
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,032
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $128.90
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $20.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $53.86
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,772
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF67.92
(d) Fonditalia $8.78
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.68
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$2.79
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.85
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV. $7,249
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.63
(d) Icofund $8.71
(d) Interfund S.A. $4.76
(w) Intermarket Fund $114.46
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $24.04
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.52
(r) Invest Atlantiques $23.68
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.13
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.21
(r) Japan Growth Fund $17.61
(d) Japan Selection Fund $61.67
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $12.86
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,544
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F. $11.69
(w) Kleinwort Sons Jap. F. $22.17
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold $31.04
(w) Lurfund $30.02
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $36.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.82
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.48
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $5.02
(w) N.E.M.F. $63.35
(w) Nippon Fund $44.52
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $8.33
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $6.08
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $8.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $21.57
(d) Renta Fund LF1,028
(d) Rentinvest LF907
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.53
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF94.50
Share Realty N.V. $15.51
Share International N.V. $4.88
(w) SMH Special Fund DM87.60
(d) Soros Fund $249.37
(w) Star Fund $4.87
(w) Talent Global Fund $8.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $28.03
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $38.44
(w) Transpacific Fund $21.43
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.15
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $11.86
(w) Western Growth Fd. $6.34
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,834.82
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,387.02
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $431.45
(w) Worldwide Securities $48.42
(w) Worldwide Special $3,760.60

DM — Deutsche Mark; ‡ — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

BOOKS

THE WIDOW'S CHILDREN

By Paula Fox. Dutton. 224 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE of the more impressive things about Paula Fox's new novel, "The Widow's Children," is the extraordinary difficulty one encounters in trying to describe it. It is simple enough to read for adjectives—dramatic, subtle, emotionally precise, Chekovian. It is possible to sum up the action of the plot: Some relatives and a close friend of Laura Maldonada Clapper, a déclassé Spanish lady now living in the United States, have gathered in New York City for drinks and dinner to wish Laura and her husband, Desmond, bon voyage on the eve of their departure on a tour of Africa.

As the evening limps along and already taut tensions of the group's relationships approach their snapping points, it becomes increasingly mysterious why Laura is withholding the news she has received at the beginning of the evening of the death of her mother, Alma, who is important in one way or another to every member of the gathering. When the news finally does come out, in a remarkable display of histrionics, it leads to a series of tiny but significant rebellions among the group, which, for better or worse, will forever after alter its relations.

Still, the fact remains that adjectives, plot summaries, and character analyses leave out almost everything that is singular about "The Widow's Children." They fail to account for the novel's deceptive complexity—the author's success in compressing into a single 24-hour action (almost Greek in its obedience to the Aristotelian unities) not only the histories of three generations of the Maldonada family, but also the profound impact on a high-born European family of the leveling experience of immigration to the New World. They fail to touch upon Miss Fox's remarkable accomplishment in making the reader identify with not one character's point of view (the predictable heroine would be Clara, Laura's insecure daughter, who was born only because Laura failed to discover her pregnancy in time to abort it), but those of all five who are present for the "wearisome and dangerous evening." (These are, besides Laura and Clara, Laura's pederast brother, Carlos; her besotted husband, Desmond; and her old friend, Peter Rice, the male counterpart of the submissive Clara.)

Finally, there is no simple way to account for the striking ambivalence of the characters' feelings for one another, the extraordinary degree to which they oscillate between affection and hatred without ever quite arriving at either. This ambivalence can only be evoked by the story of Schopenhauer's porcupines, with which Peter Rice tries, unsuccessfully of course, to calm the agitated gathering at one point late in the evening. "They were very cold," Peter explains, "but when they drew together for warmth, they pricked each other, so they moved away. But they couldn't bear the cold. So they..."

"I hate aphorisms," Laura interrupts. "That isn't an aphorism," replies Peter. But that is the end of the story. Laura has spoken.

Why should it be so difficult to evoke in conventional terms the wonder of "The Widow's Children," which is Miss Fox's fourth novel, following "Poor George," "Desperate Characters," and "The Western Coast," as well as five novels for children? The answer is simple. Miss Fox, in "The Widow's Children," has done nothing that can be described in terms other than itself. Every line of her story, every gesture of her characters, is alive and surprising, so much so that reading her text is a little like turning the pages of one of those books in which constructions literally leap up at you. Except what pops up here is in motion and three-dimensional. And the reader must hold it at a distance, for fear of getting a face full of quills.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive

FICTION

This week		Last week	Weeks on list
1	Trinity, by Leon Uris	1	28
2	*Dolores*, by Jacqueline Susann	2	12
3	Touch Not the Cat, by Mary Stewart	3	9
4	Ordinary People, by Judith Guest	4	6
5	Sleeping Murder, by Agatha Christie	8	2
6	The Lonely Lady, by Harold Robbins	6	18
7	The Deep, by Peter Benchley	5	19
8	Slapstick, by Kurt Vonnegut	7	2
9	Crowned Heads, by Thomas Tryon	10	13
10	Storm Warning, by Jack Higgins	—	1

GENERAL

1	Passages, by Gail Sheehy	1	15
2	Your Erroneous Zones, by Wayne W. Dyer	3	6
3	The Final Days, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein	2	24
3	The Right and the Power, by Leon Jaworski	8	2
5	World of Our Fathers, by Irving Howe with Kenneth Libo	7	32
6	A Man Called Intrepid, by William Stevenson	4	28
7	A Year of Beauty and Health, by Vidal and Beverly Sassoon with Camille Dube	6	24
8	Fire and Ice, by Andrew Tobias	9	5
9	Scoundrel Time, by Lillian Hellman	5	21
10	The Thirteenth Tribe, by Arthur Koestler	—	1

PEANUTS



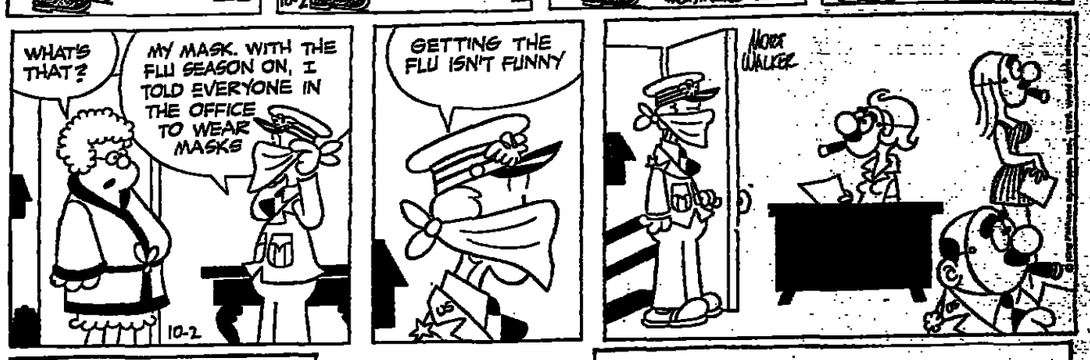
B.C.



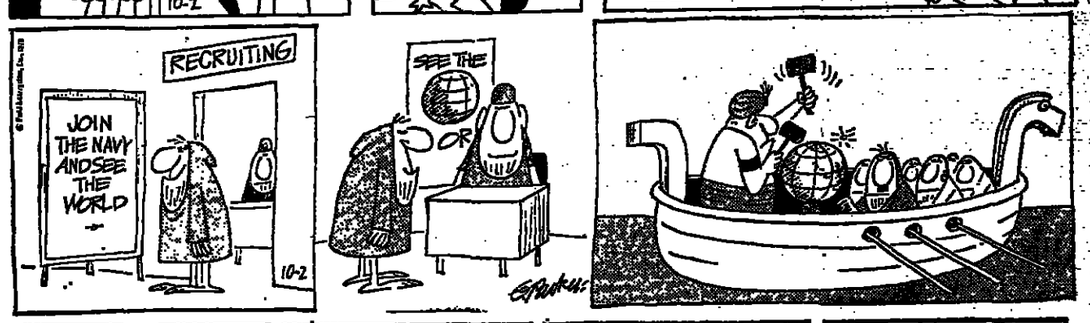
BLONDIE



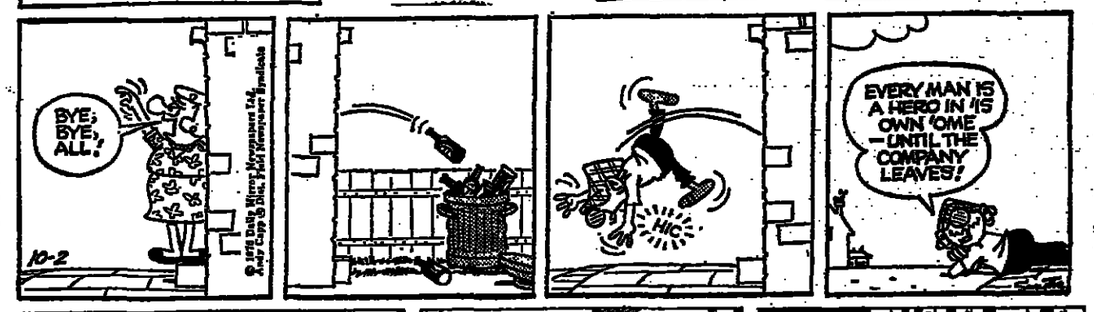
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



BANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



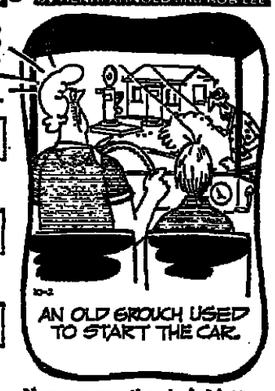
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYLLA
RODOB
HARKEW
ENMECT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MONEY EXILE SHERRY VASSAL
Answers: *What she felt when she got a run in her hose—* SHEER MISERY

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

French Arc Draws the Racing Class

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 1 (IHT).—The people who go to the racetrack one day a year will be at Longchamps Sunday. The trainers who prepare their classiest horse to win one big race a year will have their thoroughbreds ready Sunday.

The first Sunday in October is Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe day and like the monument dedicated by Napoleon to his armies, the classic is a testament to the world of international racing. On the course by the windmill, seven French-bred *pur sangs*, eight horses born in the United States, three in Ireland and two in England will put a glamorous-though-crowded touch to the French racing season.

There are 18 owners for the 20 horses entered in the chase for more than 2 millions francs (about $400,000) in rewards and *objets d'art*, and they have come from Norway, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States. Longshot Java Rajah, of course, has an Indian owner, who now resides in England, the better to look after his oil tankers. There will be an oil and silver king in town for a few hours to watch his patchwork silks, along with a baron or two.

'The Big Day'

As French jockey Freddie Head said, "It is the big day."

It will be a bigger afternoon for the French jockey who speaks English with an English accent if he wins on Ivanjica, a horse that has had leg woes, but had them solved in time for this race, worth 1.2 million francs to the winner. Ivanjica will go off at a price, as will On My Way, another U.S.-bred horse, who finished second at odds of 79 to 1 in the Arc last year, went to the United States to finish third in the Laurel International and then broke his leg. He, too, has been patched together and will be going up and down over the 2,400 meters (mile and a half) of racing on the grass of Longchamps.

The course will be heavy and deep, and because of the big field, there will be traffic problems. But as Head said, whatever the conditions, a good horse must handle them. The good horses are Bruni, Youth and Exceller, Crow and Pawneese.

20 Thoroughbreds And Bluebloods Set For Longchamp



APRH

Patchwork quilts of Nelson Bunker Hunt are displayed by jockeys riding Exceller (above) and Youth.



Until her last race, Pawneese was thought to be the best. She failed after winning six straight, and suddenly owners were not afraid to send their horses onto the same track with her.

"That's why you have 20 horses in the race," said Pawneese's trainer, Angel Penna. "Because she lost."

'A Little Dizzy'

Pawneese lost with an excuse. The 3-year-old filly banged her head coming out of the starting gate and later needed six stitches. She ran her last race, said Penna, "a little dizzy." But her head is clear now. Penna has seen to that. In his five years here, he has kept the French racing world going in circles, with two Arc winners and a second place. He has developed the knack for having his horses in form for the big day. The other part of the entry he handles for Daniel Wildenstein. Crow, is coming off a victory in the British St. Leger, on the same heavy going that there will be Sunday—Penna had nothing to do with that—and French champion jockey Yves Saint-Mart'n has decided to leave Pawneese to English jockey Pat Eddery and ride Crow.

Lester Piggott has decided to ride Bruni, a move that had the horse's odds with English bookmakers drop to 3 to 1. Bruni, owned by Charles Antony Barbaro St. Charles, has two firsts and two seconds this year, including a second to Pawneese in England. He failed in this race last year, without Piggott.

Youth and Exceller

Piggott, a wise man of 40, has given up the mount on Youth, one of two horses owned by an American, Nelson Bunker Hunt. His other runner is Exceller. Together the 3-year-old colts bred in the United States have won nine races in France this year, at different distances, at different tracks. Youth will be ridden by Australian Bill Pyers, and Exceller by Frenchman Georges Dubroeucq. Youth is trained by Maurice Zilber, an Egyptian who once trained for King Farouk; Exceller is looked after by Frenchman François Mathet, who still trains for the Aga Khan.

Hunt, who usually wears a conservative suit, rather than the plaid pants that often distinguish the Americans from the French, will be part of Sunday's scenery. Though Hunt has had success on the French scene, he has yet to see one of his homebreds win the Arc. This year his animals have taken the French Derby, the prestigious Grand Prix de Paris and the Prix Royal Oak.

As he usually does, the Texan probably will fly into town on the eve of the Arc, and leave once the race is run. If he goes home with a winner, the 1976 French racing season may be dedicated to him.

Pro Football Weekend

Dolphins Run Up Against NFL's Best Runner

MIAMI, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Even John Cappelletti would have shook his head in disbelief if someone had told him he would be the National Football League's best runner as deep as three weeks into the regular season.

Cappelletti, a former Heisman Trophy winner at Penn State, qualified as a professional bust during the first two years of his career at Los Angeles, with less than 300 yards rushing each season. But he was patient and his virtue was rewarded with a starting berth this season when Jim Bertelson was slow recovering from a leg injury.

And in three weeks, Cappelletti has picked up 315 yards. He will look to pad his totals this weekend when the Rams, 2-0-1, travel to Miami, where Cappelletti and running mate Lawrence McCutcheon will attack the 12th-ranked rushing defense of the American Conference.

Chance to Develop

That spot duty during his first two seasons, as disdained as it was at the time, is the reason Cappelletti is so successful this year. It gave him a chance to develop.

"At Penn State, I mostly carried the ball," the agile fullback said, "so I wasn't as good a blocker as I should have been for a pro team. But I think I'm learning all the time and I think I block better now that I have more experience.

"They say a good ball carrier can't be taught, that running has to be an instinctive thing. That's probably true of the great runners, but I believe that just a good runner can learn about 20 per cent of what his total ability will be."

The Dolphins, 2-1, must shut off Los Angeles' top-ranked running game if they hope to maintain a share of first place in the AFC East with Baltimore and New England. Miami has been on a three-week roller-coaster ride thus far, battered by injuries to the defensive unit.

Starters Injured

The Dolphins have already lost starters Tim Foley, Manny Fernandez, Mike Kolen and Dick Anderson to the injured list as well as first-round draft pick linebacker Kim Bokamper.

The resulting patchwork defense gave up 21 points in a winning cause against Buffalo in the opener and 30 more points in a losing cause to New England before shutting out the listless New York Jets last weekend.

"I was happy to see our defense bounce back," Miami coach Don Shula said. "But we need additional pressure on the passer if we're going to get it done against the Rams and then the Colts."

The following is an evaluation of this weekend's NFL games, prepared by William N. Wallace of The New York Times:

INTERCONFERENCE

Los Angeles (2-0-1) at Miami (2-1-0)—The Rams lost a starting linebacker, Rick Kay, for the season, but they have a first-draft choice rookie to replace him, Kevin McLain. Merlin Olsen may be unable to start his 188th consecutive game. Injuries continue to nag the Dolphin defense. Favorite: Los Angeles by 3.

Houston (2-1-0) at New Orleans (1-2-0)—The Oiler offensive and defensive players are feuding because the defense, No. 1 in the FLN, is carrying the team. The offensive dies inside the opponent's 20. The Saints have their rookie runners, Tony Galbreath and Chuck Muncie, rolling at last. Favorite: Houston by 7.

Jets (0-3-0) at San Francisco (2-1-0)—This was the week for everyone to nitpick at Joe Namath, who still throws a beautiful pass. He sure could use a good running back. Gene Washington and Willie McGee, the 49er wide receivers, will give the Jets trouble. They could use a pass rush. Favorite: San Francisco by 13.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Washington (2-0-0) at Chicago (2-1-0)—Bill Kilmer is hurting but if the Redskin quarterback can walk, he'll play. Jake Scott, the safety, will not, however. An easy schedule continues to favor the Redskins. The Bears' offense died against Atlanta. Walter Payton is the NFL's No. 2 rusher behind the Rams' John Cappelletti. Favorite: Washington by 6.

Philadelphia (1-2-0) at Atlanta (1-2-0)—The Falcons beat Chicago, thanks only to six Bear turnovers. Four of five Eagle running backs were hurt against Washington and Art Malone is out for the season. A new acquisition is Bill Olds, dropped by Seattle, and he will start with Tom Sullivan. Favorite: Atlanta by 6.

Giants (0-3-0) at St. Louis (2-1-0)—The Cardinals have been giving up 197 yards a game on their foe's passes, but their good cornerback, Norm Thompson, is fit again. So is Mel Gray, who has scored 10 touchdowns against the Giants. Larry Csonka, like all mortals, needs an offensive line. Favorite: St. Louis by 7.

Detroit (1-2-0) at Green Bay (0-3-0)—The statistics are mostly negative here. The Packer offense ranks 28th and last with an average of 131 yards gained a game. The Lions will win it, 3-0, on 20-yard field goal by Errol Mann in the last minute. Favorite: Detroit by 7.

Dallas (2-0-0) at Seattle (0-3-0)—According to Tom Landry, his coach, the passing performance by Roger Staubach against Baltimore was one of finest in league annals. He could set league records against the weak Seahawks if Landry will let him. Favorite: Dallas by 17.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Oakland (2-0-0) at New England (2-1-0)—The Raiders kept *out four* injured regulars, including the quarterback, Ken Stabler, and still beat Houston. They will all be back for the Patriots. Will the real Steve Grogan stand up? The Pats' quarterback was intercepted four times in game one, but passed for five touchdowns and ran for two more in games two and three, against the Dolphins and the Steelers. Favorite: Oakland by 7.

Cincinnati (2-1-0) at Cleveland (1-2-0)—There is turmoil in Cleveland. The Browns gave up 75 points in the last two games and Peter Hadhazy, the general manager, said the quarterback, Brian Sipe, doesn't belong in the NFL. Everything is serene with the Bengals. Favorite: Cincinnati by 7.

Kansas City (0-39) at Buffalo (1-2-0)—The Chiefs' quarterback, Mike Livingston, is hurt again but Tony Adams is an adequate replacement. After three games last year, O. J. Simpson had gained 533 yards. This year he has 105. Favorite: Buffalo by 8.

San Diego (3-0-0) at Denver (2-1-0)—The Broncos do well at home. They have won seven out of their last nine there. The Chargers are the NFL's biggest surprise. They may have to play without Don Woods, their top back. Favorite: Denver by 7.

Tampa Bay (0-3-0) at Baltimore (2-1-0)—After the Colts barely lost to Dallas, coach Ted Marchibroda said, "We know we can play with the big boys now." The Buccaneers are little boys and may be without their quarterback, Steve Spurrier, who has sore fingers. Parnell Dickinson, a rookie, is the replacement. Favorite: Baltimore by 18.

MONDAY NIGHT

Pittsburgh (1-2-0) at Minnesota (2-0-1)—You would not want to play for Chuck Noll this week. The angry coach cannot understand where his defense went. It gave up 75 points in three games. Fran Tarkenton has sore ribs, but is expected to play. His boy, Chuck Foreman, is leading the league in pass catching, as Fran predicted. Favorite: Pittsburgh by 4.

Connors Continues Mastery Over Borg in Caracas Tennis

CARACAS, Oct. 1 (AP).—Jimmy Connors of the United States beat Sweden's Bjorn Borg and Ilie Nastase of Romania defeated Italy's Adriano Panatta in the first two matches of a $100,000 tennis tournament last night.

Connors defeated Borg, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, and Nastase downed Panatta, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4.

The Connors-Borg match lasted a little over two hours with both players battling it out largely from the baseline. Some rallies lasted more than 35 exchanges.

In sharp contrast, the Nastase-Panatta contest was one of short rallies at the net.

Borg has never beaten Connors in a major tournament but he came close this time. After Connors had won five games in a row, taking the first set in the process, Borg began to punch some passing shots past the U.S. Open champion to win five straight games and the second set.

Connors Comeback

With Borg ahead 3-1 in the final set, the aggressive Connors came back to take the set fairly easily.

Panatta won a tiebreaker to capture the first set, but thereafter Nastase began to pass the Italian regularly with angled pass shots and lobs.

The Romanian won five games in a row in the second set and also in the third.

The tournament is in the form of a round-robin, with the players winning the most matches playing in the final, Sunday.

Stove Defeats Court

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Betty Stove of the Netherlands came from behind to beat Margaret Court of Australia in the final of the $50,000 Toray Sillook women's tennis tournament here today.

Stove beat the 34-year-old former Wimbledon champion, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Court appeared headed for an easy victory as she broke Stove's service twice on the way to taking the first set.

But the 31-year-old Dutch woman fought back strongly and took the second set when she broke Court's serve for the first time in the 10th game.

In the final set, Stove continued to make brilliant retrieves and placements to take a 4-1 lead. She clinched the match four games later.

She won $15,000 and Court earned $12,000.

Pfister Upsets Smith

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Hank Pfister, who had to go through the qualifying process to make the tournament, yesterday pulled off the first major upset of the Firemen's Fund International Tennis Open by beating fourth-seeded Stan Smith, 6-4, 6-4.

Unseeded Butch Walts also staged an upset when he downed No. 10-seeded Cliff Drysdale, 6-1, 7-6.



Associated Press.

A huge crowd hails Muhammad Ali and Turkish Deputy Premier Mecmettin Ecbaan outside Istanbul's Blue Mosque.

Ali Declares He's Retiring to Work for Islam

ISTANBUL, Oct. 1 (AP).—Echoing comment he has often mad Ali said here today that he ad Ali said here today that he is quitting boxing immediately. The heavyweight champion said he would devote himself to spreading the Moslem faith throughout the world.

But his key words today may have been: "As of now."

"As of now," he told a news conference in the Istanbul governor's office, "I am quitting boxing and will devote all my energy to the propagation of the Moslem faith."

Ali arrived here early today on a one-day visit as a guest of the government.

Fight With Bugner

One of the earlier occasions on which Ali talked of retiring was in June of last year, just before his fight with Joe Bugner of Britain.

But following that fight in Malaysia, Ali, 34, has fought and defeated Jean Pierre Coopman, Joe Frazier, Jimmy Young, Richard Dunn and Ken Norton. After defeating Norton earlier this week in New York, Ali spoke of a fight with George Foreman.

Ali said today that his decision to end his boxing career came at the urging of Wallace Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslim community in the United States, who is also in Turkey, at the invitation of the pro-Moslem National calvation party.

"Mark my words and play what I say right now fully," Ali said. "At the urging of my leader Wallace, I declare that I am quitting fighting as of now and from now on I will join in the struggle for the Islamic cause."

'Sword of Islam'

Turkey's deputy premier, Mecmettim Ecbaan, and State Minister Hasan Aksay, both members of the National Salvation party, applauded Ali's announcement. Mr. Ecbaan wished him "a victorious result in carrying the sword of Islam throughout the world."

After the conference, Ali attended noon prayers at the early-18th-century Blue Mosque under the guidance of a muezzin and the preaching of Religious Affairs Minister Suleyman Ates.

The Attraction of '3'

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (UPI).—John Condon, vice-president of boxing for Madison Square Garden, said that Ali's announcement should not be taken as irrevocable.

Condon said a proposed Norton-Foreman fight would be considered "an elimination bout," with the winner declared heavyweight champion.

"And then don't bet after this happens that Ali doesn't come back and go for a shot at the title a third time," Condon said. "And if he wins that fight, he would be the only man to gain the heavyweight championship three times. And that conforms with Ali's personality."

Ali became the second man to regain the heavyweight crown when he defeated Foreman in Zaire in October, 1974. Floyd Patterson was the first to accomplish this, regaining his lost title from Ingemar Johansson.

Alabama Will Meet Georgia In Major Battle for SEC Title

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (UPI).—This is the college football weekend in which the eyes of the Southeastern Conference will be on Athens, Ga., and the rest of the nation on Columbus, Ohio.

It is a rare season indeed when Alabama finds itself trailing in the Southeastern Conference football race and there's still plenty of believers who feel the Crimson Tide's opening weekend 10-7 loss to Mississippi was a fluke—especially after one-sided rebound victories of 56-3 over SMU and 42-14 over Vanderbuilt.

The Georgia Bulldogs should provide the answer tomorrow when they put their No. 6 ranking unbeaten (3-0) record on the line at home against the ninth-ranked Tide. Georgia has had to come from behind twice—against California (36-24) and South Carolina (20-12)—to achieve that perfect mark, with Clemson (41-0) their only breather.

And among the "believers" in the Tide is Georgia coach Vince Dooley, who is not fooled by Alabama's loss to Mississippi.

"Ole Miss has won three in a row," points out Dooley. "The Rebels had two advantages against Alabama. They had a game under their belt before Alabama ever played; and they were playing in Jackson, Miss."

Mississippi, which is at home against Auburn, and 13th-ranked LSU and 17th-rated Florida, which square off at Gainesville, Fla., will be casting a watchful eye on the Alabama-Georgia outcome. It will most likely have much bearing on the evensual SEC champion.

Then there's that showdown at Columbus, Ohio, where second-ranked and undefeated UCLA finds itself in an unaccustomed role as underdog against the wounded eighth-ranked Ohio State Buckeyes.

Oscar Edwards, ULA's menacing strong safety, who wears a flag bearing a skull and crossbones identifying him as "Dr. Death," summed up what that game will bring:

"I expect a crazy crowd," Edwards said. "I mean people will be hanging from the railings."

Indeed, the 80,000-plus Ohio State fans are hungry for a victory. After all, it's been two weeks. The Buckeyes lost a rare home game Saturday when Missouri shocked them, 22-21.

Elsewhere across the country, No. 1-ranked Michigan is a heavy favorite over Wake Forest; No. 3 Pittsburgh is an 11 1/2-point pick at Duke; No. 4 Oklahoma is a 10 1/2-point choice over unbeaten Iowa State; No. 5 Nebraska is rated by three touchdowns over Miami of Florida; No. 7 Maryland is an overwhelming choice over Villanova and No. 10 Missouri a 13 1/2 pick over 14th-ranked North Carolina.

The Scoreboard

AMERICA'S CUP—Australian millionaire land developer Alan Bond announced his second challenge for the America's Cup Board, who mounted an unsuccessful multimillion-dollar bid for the cup in 1974 with Southern Cross, will challenge again in 1977 with a new 12-meter aluminum yacht now being built at a cost of $750,000.

HORSE RACING—Two horses from the Soviet Union will race in the 25th running of the Washington, D.C. International at Laurel race course Nov. 6, track officials said. The two horses will be the first to represent the Soviet Union in the International since 1966. The horses will be selected by the Russians from three candidates: Elfast, Gasomet and Zelfiman.

SKIING—Lack of adequate financing, a major annual concern of the U.S. national Alpine and Nordic ski squad, will not pose a problem for this winter's competitive and training programs. Sponsorship of the ski squads by Subaru of America to the tune of $250,000—in cash as well as team automobiles—has eliminated potential financial problems for the 1976-77 campaign. This was announced as the team left for Italy this week for training. In contrast to the European ski teams, which in most cases are supported by government grants, U.S. squads have been forced to fund themselves. There was one Olympic year, almost two decades ago, when U.S. team members in Europe had to have money wired from their homes in the United States in order to return.

BOXING—Olympic gold medal-winner Sugar Ray Leonard says he may consider going into professional fighting. The Washington Post reported. The Post said Leonard, who won the lightweight gold medal at Montreal, would consider pro boxing only if the price was right.

College Poll

Favorite	Pts	Underdog
Alabama	6 1/2	Georgia*
Stanford	15	Army*
Brown	6 1/2	Princeton*
*Penn	6	Columbia
Pittsburgh	11 1/2	Duke*
N.C. State	2	Indiana*
Penn State	7	Kentucky*
Ohio State	7	UCLA*
Notre Dame	14	Michigan St.*
*Tennessee	14 1/2	Tulane
*Syracuse	6	Clemson
*Mississippi	7	LSU
Oklahoma	10 1/2	Iowa State*
*Missouri	13	1/2 North Carolina*
*Georgia Tech	14	Virginia
*Baylor	2	South Carolina
Texas	19	Rice*
*USC	18	Iowa

*Denotes home team.

Racial Controversy Embroils Phils

By Thomas Boswell

PHILADELPHIA (WP).—Is there no peace for the poor Philadelphia Phillies?

Last Sunday the Phils, the worst team in baseball or near it for many years, clinched their first pennant in 36 years.

Now, the team is boiling with a dozen forms of public dissension and racial controversy that seem to have exploded almost simultaneously like barrels of gunpowder in a row. All the Phils' dirty laundry seems to have hit the public clothesline at once.

Even as teammates poured champagne on one other after the clinching victory in Montreal, Dick Allen sat alone in the empty Phillie dugout, drawing attention to his ultimatum to management that if 40-year-old teammate and friend Tony Taylor was not on the 25-man playoff roster, Allen would boycott post-season play.

Several black Phils were annoyed that Jerry Martin, a white, played in the second game of Sunday's Montreal doubleheader rather than Ollie Brown, a black, who normally plays against left-handers.

Provoked by Allen's year-long problems with manager Danny Ozark and the benching of Brown, all the black Phils players, except one rookie, secluded themselves in a room during the second Montreal game and had their separate celebration and "rap session."

At a red-hot team meeting Wednesday night, several white players, particularly reliever Tug McGraw, castigated their black teammates for segregating themselves in recent weeks (when the team slumped badly) and for holding their separate celebration.

After Sunday's doubleheader, Allen left the club, apparently without prior permission, returned home to Perkasie, Pa., and missed an entire three-day road trip to St. Louis.

At Wednesday's 34-minute team meeting, Ozark "gave the team hell" for paying too much attention to Allen's problems and for playing casually since Sunday. He defended himself, saying his managerial decisions were never racially motivated.

After the meeting, Gary Maddox said, "Somebody has been fooling me all year. I never saw a sign of any race problems. But now one of my teammates tells me we've got one. McGraw got up and brought up all this race stuff. I couldn't believe it."

"Allen makes $350,000 a year," McGraw said. "They said he's been hitting an hour and a half every day at home. What the hell does he think his teammates are doing out here [in St. Louis]? A lot of us would like to be home celebrating, but the schedule says we've still got four games left to play.

"I don't see this as a strictly racial thing," McGraw continued. "I see it as a thing where some guys—black and white—who really admire Dick Allen and his independent ways are letting him influence their attitudes toward the club."

In the wake of such blasts, other problems have come to light. Ozark threatened to resign in July after Allen disappeared for two days and the front office refused to discipline him.

Ozark was ordered by owner Rudy Carpenter to play Allen earlier in September after Ozark had benched Allen three days for arriving at the park only 25 minutes before a key game with Pittsburgh.

In the depths of the Phillies' slump that dropped their league lead from 15 1-2 to 3 games, general manager Paul Ownes lectured the team, saying that, "This is no time to play it cool like you're all trying to do. Don't you have emotions? Don't you care?"

The team responded with three straight victories, but some blacks felt the lecture was directed at them and slugger Mike Schmidt, who, McGraw charges, has associated himself almost entirely with the club's black players, thereby implying that the slump was the other white players' fault.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	000	300	001	—4	12	2
Cleveland	200	001	100	—4	7	1

Glynn, Grilli (6) and Kimm; Walts, Buskey (4), Laroche (8) and Fosse. W—Glynn (1-3). L—Walts (7-9).

Chicago	000	000	201	—3	7	1
California	010	030	21x	—7	9	0

Monroe, Kravec (6), Vuckovich (8) and Downing; Monge, Verhoeven (7) and Eichebarren. W—Monge (6-7). L—

$49 Million for 1980

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Saying he favors improvement of amateur sports in the United States, President Ford has signed a bill allocating more than $49 million for facilities for the 1980 Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y.

Murtaugh Plans to Retire

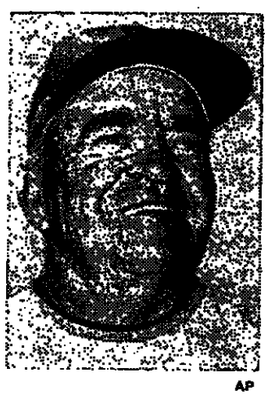
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Pittsburgh Pirates manager Danny Murtaugh, for the fourth time in his baseball career, announced his retirement today. This time, he said, it's for good.

Murtaugh, 59, told a news conference "this is to announce that I am stepping down. Either today or tomorrow will be the last time you ever see me manage."

Murtaugh's announcement followed by just two days the decision of General Manager Joe Brown to resign his job of 21 years.

The dual leave-taking ends an era for the Pirates. Brown and Murtaugh, who first teamed together as general manager and manager respectively of the Pirates' New Orleans farm club in 1952, presided together over two world championship teams and four other pennant winners.

Murtaugh's retirement had been anticipated throughout most of the season, during which he was ill several times.



AP

Danny Murtaugh

But Murtaugh has gone into retirement three times before, each time only to find the lure of the diamond too great.

Olympic Hoop Star Joins Pros at High Salary

LANDOVER, Md., Oct. 1 (UPI).—United States Olympic gold medal basketball player Mitch Kupchak has finally signed with the Washington Bullets for a reported $100,000 a year on a multiyear contract after turning down a more lucrative offer from Italy.

Kupchak, the Bullets' first-round draft choice, promptly began practicing with the team at Ft. Meade, Va.

The former North Carolina star and starting center on the gold medal team this year said he had second thoughts about signing with the Italian team after talking with Bullets' general manager Bob Ferry.

"I wanted to play in the United States," Kupchak said, "and I wanted to play in the National Basket Association. Money was involved but I took a lot more into account than money."

He said the length of the contract was a factor in his decision. He added that he also chose the Bullets "because they are winners, because they're in the NBA and because the club is financially secure."

In his senior year, Kupchak, 6-foot-9, averaged 17.6 points and 11.3 rebounds.

At Chicago, Scott May, Indiana's all-America forward and the NBA's No. 1 draft pick, agreed to a multiyear contract with the Chicago Bulls.

May, also a star on the U.S. gold medal team, agreed to terms after a lengthy period of negotiations which began even before the Olympic competition. The Bulls would announce no figures on the contract but it was believed May signed for a five-year, no-cut agreement for a total of more than $1 million.

In other basketball news:

Billy Keller, who played seven seasons with the Indiana Pacers of the ABA, has retired. Keller reported to training camp, but when tendonitis of his right knee failed to respond to treatment, he retired.

Connie Hawkins, once one of the best scoring forwards in the NBA, and Dean Meminger, have not been tendered new contracts by the Atlanta Hawks...

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	95	62	.605	—
Baltimore	88	71	.553	8
Cleveland	81	76	.516	14
Boston	80	79	.503	16
Detroit	71	87	.449	24 1/2
Milwaukee	66	92	.418	29 1/2

Western Division

Kansas City	90	69	.566	—
Oakland	86	72	.544	3 1/2
Minnesota	82	77	.516	8
California	74	85	.465	16
Texas	73	86	.459	17
Chicago	64	94	.405	25 1/2

Thursday's Results

Detroit 8, Cleveland 4.
California 7, Chicago 3.

Friday's Games

Cleveland at New York, 2, n.
Minnesota at Kansas City, n.
Baltimore at Boston, n.
California at Oakland, n.
Detroit at Milwaukee, n.
Chicago at Texas, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	86	61	.616	—
Pittsburgh	80	69	.563	8 1/2
New York	85	73	.538	12 1/2
Chicago	72	87	.453	26
St. Louis	72	87	.453	26
Montreal	55	104	.346	43

Western Division

Cincinnati	100	59	.629	—
Los Angeles	91	68	.572	9
Houston	78	82	.486	22 1/2
San Francisco	74	86	.463	26 1/2
San Diego	71	88	.447	29
Atlanta	69	90	.434	31

Thursday's Results

No Games Scheduled.

Friday's Games

Montreal at Chicago.
New York at Philadelphia, n.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, n.
San Diego at Los Angeles, n.
Atlanta at Cincinnati, n.
San Francisco at Houston, n.

English Soccer Player Bought for £200,000

LONDON, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Tottenham Hotspur yesterday signed English international forward Peter Taylor from Crystal Palace for £200,000.

Taylor, a winger who has played for England four times, had been transfer-listed six months ago but no first division club had been willing to pay Palace's price

25. It can't wait.

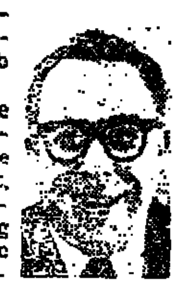
(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Art Buchwald

Ford's Blunder

WASHINGTON—Just as people were getting over the shock of Jimmy Carter's having given an interview to Playboy magazine, it was revealed that President Ford had permitted himself to be interviewed by TV Guide, a magazine that panders to heterosexuals and people who are titillated by the boob tube.


Buchwald

In one of the frankest statements ever made by a President, Mr. Ford confessed to watching television two hours every evening and said he prefers shows "that give me a total change from what I do all day long.

Unlike Carter, President Ford did not say whether or not God forgives him for watching television, but he did admit he has friends who leave their wives to watch TV and he forgives them for it.

He also said he gets work done during the commercials.

* * *

Many political experts believe that by granting an interview to TV Guide, Mr. Ford made a momentous political blunder. As one Carter campaign official put it, "Although he will deny it, Mr. Ford chose a magazine to express his views that, for many years, has associated itself with lascivious layouts of the Waltons, hedonistic articles on the wonderful world of Disney and salacious cartoons about Monday-night football that leave nothing to the imagination.

"I believe that the question the American people are going to ask is do they want a President who watches 'Kojak' and 'Police Woman,' but not the commercials!"

"Do you think Mr. Carter will make an issue of President Ford's interview in TV Guide?"

"No, Mr. Carter feels the interview speaks for itself. But it certainly has changed Mr. Ford's image."

"In what way?"

"The President has tried to give the impression he is always working in the Oval Office of the White House. Now we know that while we thought he was reading position papers on Rhodesia, he actually was watching 'Police Woman'. He had nothing to gain and everything to lose going public with his private thoughts on this sensitive subject. Most Americans believe one's inner thoughts on television are a private matter between a person and his TV set. By making a national confession of his program preferences, the President has shaken the confidence of some of his most ardent followers."

Over at Ford campaign headquarters, officials were trying to make the most out of a bad situation. One worker told me, "I don't think the TV Guide interview will hurt the President *that* much. He was being honest and frank about a subject that people don't like to talk about. Most men in their hearts have thought about 'Police Woman' many times, but very few will admit it openly."

* * *

Another Ford campaign official was not as optimistic.

"I'm afraid the TV Guide interview is going to haunt us for the rest of the campaign. Instead of the reporters asking questions about tax reform and unemployment, they're going to tackle the President on his strange TV tastes. If I had been asked, I would have vetoed the interview. It just doesn't look right for a President to be in the same magazine that publishes photographs of 'Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman' and 'All in the Family.'"

* * *

"What about the President's choice of language in describing his program preferences? Do you think the public will be shocked by it?"

"President Ford, in private conversation, always speaks like that. I personally think it makes him more human."

In order to be fair I called Ron Nessen to get a statement from him on the President's TV Guide interview. He refused to return my call.

James Michener—A 'Schizophrenic' Life

By Carol Eron

ST. MICHAELS, Md. (WP).—James Michener stands at the end of a long gravel lane bordered by a pine grove and a browning cornfield. To the left is Chesapeake Bay, and behind him a small, unprepossessing house. He looks older and paler than in the photograph on the jacket of his latest novel, "Centennial."

Michener is enjoying himself "100 per cent more than I expected," as he works on a new book. He had explored the Choptank River a few days before and was delighted to find the river above Cambridge much as it must have been 150 years ago. He also likes the people, describing them as "gracious."


James Michener

He takes pains to make it clear that he is not out to spy on the inhabitants and says he could just as well have lived on the western shore. He settled in St. Michaels because of the good Maryland room at the Easton library a few miles away and because of the availability of a furnished house, a rarity.

What interests him is the bay itself, from an ecological point of view. He first sailed the bay in 1927 and has been considering the idea of a book about it for 20 years.

He won't say much about the project other than that the protagonist will probably be an Indian. He hasn't decided yet whether the book will be fiction or nonfiction. "Whenever I'm at work on one, the advantages of the other form always make themselves clear." Then he adds: "I've had some luck with both."

"Some luck" is characteristic. It's his peculiarly modest way of alluding to his 21 books—short stories, epic novels and nonfiction—on subjects as diverse as Spain, Israel, sports, politics and Oriental art. They have sold millions of copies. Half a dozen have been best-sellers. All his books are still in print.

Michener himself isn't interested in these details. His wife, Mari, handles his business, and his contracts with Random House are "settled in five minutes—I don't go for this business of changing publishers."

If you press he will tell you—sounding slightly amazed—that "Centennial" sold 800,000 copies in hardcover alone. And he admits, almost apologetically, that he could have retired after the publication in 1947 of his first book, "Tales of the South Pacific," for which he was awarded a Pulitzer Prize, and which became the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical.

Yet for the past 30 years he has continued to work, and he lives walled off from his own achievements, almost as if they didn't exist, and from many of the accoutrements of success on a grand scale.

To meet him casually you might take him for a professor at a small university, perhaps. He will start talking about the English language with its working vocabulary of 600,000 words, versus, for example, only 60,000 in Spanish.

He is asked, now that he is 69, might he be planning to take things a little easier?

He shakes his head. "I think I work too hard, but I don't suppose I seek any diminution." His constant working is "a sore point, a sore point", with his wife—he had a heart attack several years ago. But his idea of relaxation is to launch a new project.

When the book on the Chesapeake Bay is finished there are others to be written: "Any day of my life, I have work that would keep me busy to the year 2000."

Part of the trouble is that he got a late start, having done no writing until he was 40 years old. It seems almost accidental, in fact, that he got around to writing at all. He began as an English teacher after graduating from Swarthmore College (summa cum laude), did some studying and traveling abroad, then some more teaching, which he finally found too "restrictive." He returned to graduate school and became an education specialist, publishing a number of articles and books in the field, and he once served as a visiting professor at Harvard. Later he worked as an education editor at Macmillan. When World War II came he volunteered and wound up as a naval historian in the South Pacific, where he formulated the 18 stories that became his first book.

"I was stranded on a small island with nothing to do," he has described it. "Each afternoon I went up to a deep cacao plantation where I drafted outlines of some stories that had disturbed me. Each night I went to a big empty building with a dozen mosquito bombs and typed out the material I had been thinking about."

When he began to write, he had one goal in mind—"There was a great deal of nonsense being talked about" and he wanted to "communicate some of the realities of the war in the South Pacific."

But the writing itself, he says, "is certainly not something I dreamed about." In fact, he thinks of himself as someone who never particularly wanted to do anything. "I sort of stumbled into things. I've never been concerned, never bothered much."

"I suppose I do this," he offers, "out of a certain insolence—also a snide peasant approach to things."

There is another, bigger reason he isn't more taken with his own success. His interests in literature and the social sciences have made for an exciting, if "schizophrenic" life. "So I don't crybaby about it. But there would be advantages to having stayed with English," meaning the writing would have been better.

He is rarely faulted for factual errors, but critics have complained at times that his thick novels, with writing that used to be called "lusty," are swollen. Michener says he seldom looks at a review, and he doesn't need to—he's his own worst critic.

Michener isn't sure how he arrived at his formula of facts, suspenseful story and didactic messages. "All I know is that I've done it," he says.

There is one subject Michener does not intend to write about—himself. Nor does he especially enjoy talking about it. The Bucks County Pa., of his childhood was not the Bucks County of gentlemen farmers, writers and artists where he now owns an 80-acre farm. When he says he lived in a poorhouse, he means it literally.

"I was a foundling, you know. I fell into the hands of a wonderful woman to whom the community (Doylestown) gave orphan children and a pittance to care for them . . . The woman took in laundry and sewed buttons in a sweatshop to put two of us through college."

He is silent for a moment. "I don't know how she did it. I suppose she was a tremendous woman."

When ends didn't meet, he would wind up in the county poorhouse until his foster mother could find a new place and rescue him. This happened three times, and each time he stayed for periods of eight to 14 weeks.

Looking back he says, "It's a real American story. . . . If you come through it, it's not a bad experience."

PEOPLE: 'Nixon Love Letters' Are Ruled Forgeries

The "Richard Nixon love letters" are forgeries, says the chief U.S. postal inspector. "A handwriting analysis has determined that the letters were not written by Mr. Nixon or any of the other individuals who were known to possess copies of them," Chief Inspector **Neil Benson** said in a letter to Nixon's lawyer. In June, New York literary agent **Scott Meredith** said he had an unauthenticated set of love letters supposedly written by Nixon to an unnamed woman during the last days of his presidency. Meredith said that four handwriting experts had verified that the letters, written on legal pads, were in Nixon's hand. Inspector Benson said that the letters apparently originated in Washington and passed through the hands of individuals in Detroit and Los Angeles before coming to Meredith's attention. "The inspection service was able to trace the letters back as far as a Washington salesman, now deceased, who apparently knew the letters were a hoax but who did not himself write them," Benson told Nixon's lawyer. "It has been concluded that the persons to whom the letters passed subsequently did not know them to be forgeries and had no intent to defraud," Benson said. "Therefore, the Postal Service has closed its investigation with a determination that no prosecution is warranted."

* * *

Bernard Cornfeld, former head of an international mutual fund empire, has been sentenced in Los Angeles to 90 days in jail on charges of defrauding Pacific Telephone Company of an estimated $7,000 in overseas toll charges. U.S. District Judge **Matt Byrne** indicated that the jail term was in part aimed at serving as a deterrent to others considering such actions. Cornfeld was also fined $3,000.

* * *

Christina Onassis Andreadis, 26, daughter and principal heir of the late **Aristotle Onassis**, has filed for divorce from her husband, **Alexander**, according to Orthodox Church sources in Athens. The church declined to disclose the reasons for Mrs. Andreadis's petition. Her first marriage to California real estate investor **Joseph Bolker** ended in annulment after nine months. Mrs. Andreadis is reportedly on her way to the Far East, accompanied by **Constantine Gratsos**, son of a former close associate of her father.

* * *

A U.S. publisher has dropped plans to bring out a book of essays by **Diana Trilling**, widow of critic **Lionel Trilling**, reportedly because the work takes some swipes at author **Lillian Hellman**. Mrs. Trilling and her late husband were both mentioned unfavorably in Miss Hellman's recent book, "Scoundrel Time." The publisher, Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, published the Hellman book and had Mrs. Trilling under contract. The contract has been canceled. Mrs. Trilling says it was because she refused to delete or modify four passages but declined to elaborate. In "Scoundrel Time," Miss Hellman deplored favorable comment Trilling made about **Whittaker Chambers**, the chief accuser of **Alger Hiss**.

* * *

Frank Gauss 4th tore up the legal notice that made him a fugitive from justice, stuffed some of it in his mouth and burped. The city of Springfield, Ill., had just charged him with refusing to pay a parking fine, incurred on Sept. 3, 1975. His parents, **Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gauss 3d**, say he's got a perfect alibi: "He wasn't born until May 21, 1976." Said the treasurer of the city of Springfield: "Let's just call it a combination of a computer error and a human error. The baby will not go to jail."

* * *

Viktor Korchnoi, 45, has been granted a resident's visa allowing him to settle permanently in Holland, a Dutch Justice Ministry spokesman said this week. The Soviet grandmaster, rated the world's second best chess player, defected to the West two months ago. Korchnoi's wife Bela and their teen-age son are still in Leningrad. The Dutch refused to grant him political asylum but are allowing him to stay in Holland "on humanitarian grounds."

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